The New-York Times.

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THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

No Later News Received from Gen. Grant.

A Somewhat Protracted Siege Considered Probable.

Further Reports of the Operations of Last Week.

Capture of the Batteries Above and Below Vicksburgh.

The Rebels Driven into Their Last Line of Fortifications.

The Latest Rebel Reports Through the Richmond Papers.

GREAT HOPES OF JOE JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

Another day has passed without anything, official or otherwise, from Vicksburgh. There begins to be talk in official circles of a probability that the siege may last a fortnight.

Thursday, 29—Midnight.

There is nothing later from Vicksburgh than that already communicated to the public.

The *Star*, of this afternoon, says that private information from experienced officers now in the vicinity of Vicksburgh, written as Gen. GRANT was about to commence the siege of that city, expressed the opinion that it would be the work of a week or two at least ere its reduction could be looked for.

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 28.

A special Cairo dispatch to Gen. LEE, of Kansas, confirms the report that two of the outer works of the enemy at Vicksburgh have been taken.

In Friday's attack on the fortifications the battle was very sanguinary. The National loss was severe. The rebels fought with great coolness and desperation, reserving their fire until our forces came within a murderous range.

The rebels, however, were driven back by main force into the last line of their intrenchments.

This was the situation on Friday evening, May 22.

Jackson, Miss., has been destroyed by the Federal force that occupied that place, and this force is now acting as a reinforcement to Gen. GRANT.

When the boat left on Saturday morning, our mortar-boats were throwing occasional shells into Vicksburgh.

We have captured the batteries both above and below the town.

REPORTS RECEIVED AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 28.

The steamer *Imperial* arrived at Memphis Monday morning. From Capt. SYZANNE, a passenger, we learn the following:

The fighting Friday was desperate. Gen. GRANT charged the fortifications and took some of them. The rebels rallied and retook them. There was much hand-to-hand fighting.

Capt. SYZANNE says our loss that day, in killed wounded and missing, was about 5,000. The rebels used hand-grenades when our forces attempted to storm the works.

It was reported that one corps of BANKS' army had arrived at Warrenton.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF VICKSBURGH.

From the Washington Chronicle, 25th.

Last evening the following named officers arrived from Libby Prison, Richmond: Capt. F. H. W. Fontaine, U. S. M. corps; Thomas Carstairs, U. S. N.; W. S. Pease, U. S. N.; W. W. Hovey, U. S. N.; Gardner Phipps, U. S. N.; D. Hawksworth, U. S. N.; Thomas Scholes, U. S. N.; Thomas Dwight, Thomas McBimill, U. S. N.; John H. Yates, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. D. L. Stricker, U. S. N.; J. H. Penfield, Fifth New-York cavalry; T. Leans, U. S. M. C.; G. W. Valos, U. S. N.

Nearly all of these gentlemen were the officers of the United States gunboat *Indianola*, which was run into near the mouth of the Red River, on the 24th of February last, by rebel rams, and sunk. They were landed by the rebels at Port Gibson, and confined there until the 1st of March, when they were ordered to be prepared for a march to Vicksburgh. The distance was fifty miles, and was traveled on foot, three days being consumed in making the journey. They reached Vicksburgh on Tuesday evening, and were confined in several buildings in the middle of the city.

One hour in the morning and another in the afternoon of each day they were allowed the privilege of walking out for exercise, but always under a strict guard.

The officers say that the rebels were particularly careful to walk them in localities where not much information could be obtained about the extent of the defences, or how many men were in the intrenchments.

The streets of Vicksburgh were fairly studded with rifle pits, and every favorable spot along the waterworks in the suburbs, had these kind of defences constructed on them. Where it was necessary, yards of houses were taken and used in the above manner, and very often earthworks were thrown up against the dwellings. In consequence of these obstructions very few wagons were seen in the streets.

The rebel reports that the people of Vicksburgh had plenty to eat, are pronounced by these officers to be untrue. Very little else but corn bread, and small quantities of meat were to be had, these being the only fare of our officers.

THE LATEST REBEL REPORTS.

A Cessation of Cannonading on Sunday Morning.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, May 28.

The following extracts are clipped from the Richmond *Whig* of the 27th:

MEMPHIS, Monday, May 18.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News*, dated Jackson, May 24, (Sunday,) says firing was heard till 9 o'clock this morning. No report of artillery has been heard since that hour. This morning the Twenty-fifth Mississippi regiment (mounted) dashed into Raymond, capturing 600 prisoners. Fourteen have been brought to this city. *The rest being sick or wounded, were paroled.*

JACKSON, Monday, May 25.

An officer who left Vicksburgh Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, says the enemy attacked, one left and centre four times. The first attack lasted thirty minutes, the second twenty minutes, the third 25 min, and the fourth nine minutes. They were repulsed each time. Our loss was eighty men. When the column of assault was brought up on Wednesday, the officers leading the troops broke, and the column disappeared. On Thursday the enemy were engaged in making our intrenchments. Our works toward Warrenton have not been menaced. [The Warrenton batteries have been in our possession some time.—EDS. TIMES.] The Federal line of investment is imperfect.

Some of the prisoners taken report that Gen. SEWELL was killed.

The *Whig* also has the following editorial:

VICKSBURGH.

We give under the telegraphic head some encouraging news from Vicksburgh, based upon the situation of affairs on Thursday evening last. Speaking of the investment of that stronghold announced in the dispatches of last week, the Mobile *Register* says:

"Unless we have been strangely misinformed as to the strength of the place, it cannot be carried by storm. The town is well garrisoned and provisioned; and the reduction of such a place by siege is a slow operation."

Meanwhile, Gen. JOS. JOHNSTON has yet to play his part in the drama. He is behind the enemy with a pretty large force, and that daily accumulating. From all accounts *troops are still pouring toward Jackson from the East.* Gen. GRANT will have to encounter PEMBERTON in his works in front, and defend himself against JOHNSTON in his rear. It will probably require weeks or months to reduce Vicksburgh. In the meanwhile the chances of war open abundant hopes of raising the siege by cutting off GRANT from his supplies, or by assaulting him in his lines.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 25th inst., contains a telegram by way of Mobile, saying that the latest intelligence from Vicksburgh is up to Thursday night, and adding:

"The enemy has been foiled in all his efforts. His dead strew the ground in front of our works. Our estimate of his loss is ten thousand."

(This, it will be observed, is simply a repetition of the report which we had on Wednesday by telegraph.—EDS. TIMES.)

REPORTS FROM MURFREESBORO.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Cincinnati, which gives news said to have been received by way of Murfreesboro. It is to the following effect:

"We have rebel news that Gen. PEMBERTON has repulsed six assaults upon Vicksburgh, but that they greatly feared the next assault, which was about being made."

The rebels also say that Gen. LOGAN had cut his way through at Haines' Bluff and escaped.

The fact of the matter is, that whoever commanded the rebel forces at Haines' Bluff was cut off from communication with the rebel forces at Vicksburgh.

REPORTS OF REBEL DESERTERS.

NOT MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS AT FORT HUDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The *Evening Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

A number of conscripts from the Fiftieth Tennessee rebel regiment reached Cairo on the 23th inst. They were on their way from Port Hudson to join Gen. BRAGG's army when the battle of Raymond was fought. In the fight they refused to fire on the Federals, and shot into the air.

After this engagement they encamped at Mississippi Springs, where they had 1,500 reinforcements from Alabama.

In the middle of the night about half of the Fiftieth rebel Tennessee regiment left their camp, determined to make their way into the Federal lines.

They say there have been at no time more than 10,000 rebel troops at Port Hudson.

The Loss in the Battle of Thompson's Hills—The Rebel Officers, &c.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Jackson, estimates our loss in the battle of Thompson's Hills at 820, all told. He says:

"It has been my fortune recently to meet a gentleman from Jackson, one of the employes of the *Mississippian*, who has traveled extensively in Dixie, and is thoroughly posted as to the enemy's situation. From him I have learned several interesting particulars of distinguished rebel Generals, and the condition and topography of the country, which I reproduce for the instruction and amusement of your readers. This gentleman was formerly a resident of Illinois, where his parents now reside. He has for several months been the telegraphic correspondent of the *Mississippian*. When he came South a year ago, he was arrested as a Federal spy, and thrown into the penitentiary at Jackson, from which he was released after three months' incarceration, upon his producing unmistakable evidence of his loyalty to the Southern cause. He came into our lines on the day of the battle of Thompson's Hills, and gave Gen. GRANT valuable information. His presence among us, on account of his antecedents, was viewed with considerable suspicion, and Gen. GRANT thought proper to send him to Alton under proper guard. I do not vouch for the correctness of his statements, but give them as I have received them.

Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point, and at the commencement of the rebellion was an officer in the Federal army on the frontier, in command of two companies of artillery. His command was ordered to Washington, and reached Baltimore during the time that riot was in progress. PEMBERTON resigned his position, and then went to Richmond, and tendered his services to President DAVIS, was accepted and given the command of a regiment of cavalry. He was subsequently made a Brigadier and sent to the Department of South Carolina. No one ever heard that he accomplished any brilliant deeds in that Department, but he was an especial pet of DAVIS, and was soon after made a Major-General. After a short time he was sent to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalcy. Socially Gen. PEMBERTON is a boor. As a private business of a military character he is approachable, but not otherwise. He dresses plainly, and his personal carriage is stiff and ungraceful. In temper he is brutal and unmanageable, continually in a quarrel with his Adjutant and Staff. Soldiers and citizens are displeased with him, both socially and as a military chieftain, and demand his transfer to some other department. The War Department at Richmond have unlimited confidence in him, however, and there is no prospect of a change. The President, in his address to the faithful at Jackson, some time ago, spoke in extravagant terms of him as a military man, and advised hearty acquiescence in all his plans.

His personal characteristics are: height 5 feet 10 inches; eyes, dark gray; nose, heavy, sharp and straight; voice, coarse and rough; speaks quickly; and throws himself upon his dignity; is reserved in his manner; believes in Gen. PEMBERTON, and don't care a rush for public opinion.

Gen. LOGAN is a native of Mississippi, and is considered one of the best officers in the Southern army. He served as an army in the Mexican war. His personal characteristics are those of a gentleman, treats everybody with profound respect, and espouses the cause of the rebels because he believes it just. He is five feet nine inches high, dresses magnificently, and aims to secure the confidence of his men. He is a jovial, good-hearted fellow, and worthy of a better cause. He was recently in command at Greenwood, where the Federal troops were repulsed, and is now in the vicinity of Vicksburgh.

Brig.-Gen. C. D. LEE is a South Carolinian, and when he became a rebel was a First Lieutenant in the Federal army. He graduated at West Point, and bears the reputation of an excellent soldier. This officer commands the Vicksburgh batteries, and all the artillery in the district of Vicksburgh. It is said that he was an delegate at the recent running of the blockade by the transports and gunboats, that he sent all the gunners with their officers in irons to Richmond.

Gen. LEE dresses plainly, and with the gentleman. JEFF. DAVIS believes in LEE, and ascribes to him the possession of extraordinary military genius. He contest in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, is highly commended. Gen. LEE is considered one of the rising men of the Confederacy.

The topography of the country between Big Black and Vicksburgh is not quite the same between Grand Gulf and Big Black—a little less elevated, but there are the same hills and valleys, the same brave old forests, the same sweet scented magnolias, just now in full bloom, the same dense cane brakes, and the same natural positions easily fortified and easily defended. A good road leads to Vicksburgh.

The rebels are now pressed to the wall at Vicksburgh, although there is every likelihood there will be now, that we are assaulting the city from the rear. There are heavy breastworks thrown up at intervals of two or three hundred yards, regular in conformation, and ready to receive artillery at short notice. These extend back from Vicksburgh for five miles, and are so constructed that they command the approaches from every direction. Our advance will be sternly resisted.

There is one gunboat in Big Black River, the *Paul Jones*, an inferior side-wheel transport, formerly used as a freight boat. The rebels have clad her with cotton, and mounted three guns upon her, one a 32-pounder Parrott, and two 12-pounder brass pieces. There are beside three other steamers, the *Charm*, *Dot*, and another, whose name my informant does not remember. None of these can pass the railroad bridge.

The country through which the river flows is of surpassing beauty and ordinarily rich in the great staple; *just now, in obedience to the mandate of Jefferson, it is planted to cereals. Not an acre of* cotton can be found in the entire region. There are no towns on the Big Black below the bridge. Just at that point the rebels have built a sort of fort, upon which they have mounted several guns. I am profoundly ignorant of their number, size and position.

The railroad bridge crosses Big Black at a point 14 miles from Vicksburgh, due east. The structure is one mile and a half long, and composed of light trestle-work. In the centre, directly over the stream, it is lofty, but gradually decreases in height on either side as you rise the lower bottom lands and strike the crest of the hills beyond. This bridge is the main artery of Vicksburgh. Once cut it off, and stop the ebb and flow of provisions and soldiers, and the heart—the city—dies. Lieut.-Col. THOMPSON, the Inspector-General of the Department, says that Vicksburgh is 'gone up' if the bridge be taken. Col. THOMPSON has made many a less foolish and untrue remark.

The roadway across the bridge is covered with heavy plank, to facilitate the crossing of artillery. The present force is small, but when threatened, troops will be moved thither, and the position most pertinaciously defended.

Jackson is the capital of Mississippi, and the shire town of Holmes County. Its population is about 5,000. It has peculiar importance as the general headquarters of the Western Department of the great and glorious Confederacy. There are two hotels in Jackson, which make some pretensions to elegance—the Confederate House and the Bowman House. The price of board is a mere bagatelle—only $7 a day.

Jackson is entirely without fortifications, and a thousand men could have captured the city at any time before the present. Manufactories are flourishing—especially those of cotton. The penitentiary is turning out an immense amount of these goods. There is also a foundry for casting shot and shell, and an arsenal at Jackson.

There are two daily papers published in Jackson, the *Memphis Appeal* and *Daily Mississippian*. The latter is much the more extensive establishment, although the *Appeal* has the largest circulation. Both papers are making money. The circulation of the *Mississippian* is 6,000 daily, at $20 a year, and 15,000 weekly, at $10 a year. There are connected with the establishment 30 compositors, 2 editors, 6 clerks and 4 penmen. F. T. COOPER, the principal Editor, is a *man of moderate abilities, but industrious and painstaking.* The Assistant Editor, TENNYSON, is a brilliant, erratic genius, given to poetry and whisky. He is a hard drinker, intoxicated three days out of five.

In the Penitentiary of Jackson, SYMMUS KELLOGG, fourth master of the gunboat *Essex*, is confined as a spy. He was apprehended about the middle of last August, and has ever since been kept in close confinement. For some reason the Confederate authorities refuse him a trial. The attention of Gen. GRANT has been called to his case, and efforts will be made for his release."

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Force Believed to be Much Reduced—Rebel Fishing in the Rappahannock Stopped, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

From the statements of gentlemen who have just arrived from the Rappahannock, it seems probable that the rebels have greatly reduced their strength, and are maintaining a mere shell in front of our lines. If this were positively known to the military authorities, it is probable that our forces would not much longer remain inactive.

It is further represented, and in consequence of certain information having been received by citizens of Falmouth, which was not obtained through legitimate channels, in relation to affairs in the enemy's lines, and as it was believed such information had been communicated by rebel soldiers who have been engaged in hauling seines in the Rappahannock, a note was addressed to Gen. LEE on the subject, protesting against a continuance of the practice. The result is that the fishing has been discontinued and the pickets withdrawn to a considerable distance from either shore of the river. This also breaks up the friendly visits of the pickets to one another, their swimming over, exchanging papers, &c.

A Successful Expedition—Contraband Traders Seized.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BURKEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25, 1863.

Last week information was received, I need not say how, that a number of contraband traders would probably make an endeavor to run the blockade from Urbana, on the south side of the Lower Rappahannock, across the neck to the Potomac, and thence into Maryland.

One company of the Third Indiana cavalry was accordingly dispatched by steamer from Aquia Creek down the Potomac, to a point near its mouth, where they landed, and then marched across the neck to a point opposite Urbana, where they secreted themselves and awaited developments. It was not long before a schooner put out from Urbana, and made toward the mouth of the river. Our troopers, as many as could, immediately got into two "dug-outs" and pursued. After an exciting chase of ten miles the schooner was overhauled, and all the contrabandists on board were captured. They were twelve in number, fresh from Richmond, and bound to Baltimore and Philadelphia to buy goods.

Our troops then returned to Urbana, and burned the bridge over Urbana Bay, captured several rebel mails, and destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of whisky. They also took several rebel officers who were there, but made no resistance.

Our men returned to-day, bringing spoils and prisoners with them. L. L. C.

A COLORED REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment in the Field—Review by Gov. Andrew and Staff—The Regiment Embarked for Port Royal.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

One of the most enthusiastic, exciting and demonstrative local military events of the war took place to-day, to commemorate the departure of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts colored regiment for South Carolina.

The ranks of the regiment were entirely full. The men were dressed in regular United States uniform and were splendidly equipped. They were headed by a full band of colored musicians. The regiment made a magnificent appearance.

After being reviewed on Boston Common by Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW and his Staff, the regiment embarked on the fine new steamer *DeMolay*, which is to sail immediately.

The march of this splendid regiment through the city was attended by the most enthusiastic cheering, and such vast crowds as lined the streets have seldom before been seen.

The regiment was greeted all along their march with tremendous cheers, and they presented a most soldierly and imposing appearance.

FOREIGN DRAFTS.—Several forged drafts, signed J. G. ADAMS, of Chicago, and drawn on THOMPSON BROTHERS, of New-York, were detected yesterday, including one for $6,500, received from Washington. Messrs. THOMPSON claim that they have seen $60,000 of the forged drafts thus far, coming from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. They suppose the rogues are now at work elsewhere.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Alabama and Florida Again at Work.

Extensive Depredations Upon Our Commerce on the South American Coast.

Capture and Destruction of the Ships *Oneida, Louisa Hatch, Nora*, Chas. Hill, Commonwealth, Harka Henrietta and Lafayette, Brig Kate Cory, and Schr. Kingfisher.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 28.

The brig *Wm. M. Dodge*, from Pernambuco on the 3d inst., has arrived here.

Capt. FORRES, of the ship *Oneida*, is a passenger, and reports that the *Oneida* was destroyed by the *Alabama*.

From Capt. FORRES we learn that the *Oneida* was bound from Shanghae for New-York, and was captured and destroyed by the *Alabama* on the 20th ult., in lat. 1° 40' south, long. 29° west.

At the same time he saw on fire the bark *Henrietta*, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, likewise the work of the *Alabama*.

Capt. FORRES ascertained that, a few days prior to his capture, the *Alabama* had, in company with the *Florida*, captured and destroyed the following vessels:

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, Capt. GRAVS, from Cardiff for Singapore.

Ship *Nora*, Capt. ADAMS, from Liverpool, Feb. 14, for Calcutta.

Ship *Charles Hill*, Capt. PERCIVAL, from Liverpool for Montevideo.

In addition to these, they had jointly captured and destroyed the following whalers:

Bark *Lafayette*, of New-Bedford, Capt. LEWIS.

Brig *Kate Cory*, of Westport, Capt. FLANDERS.

Schooner *King Fisher*, of Fair Haven.

Three of the ill-fated vessels are registered as follows:

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, 853 tons burden, rated A 1½, built at Rockland in 1855, where she was owned.

Ship *Nora*, 825 tons burden, rated A 1, built and owned in Bangor in 1862.

Ship *Charles Hill*, 699 tons burden, rated A 2, built and owned in Newburyport in 1859.

Lby Telegraph to the Merchants' Exchange, No. 60 and 52 Pine-street, New-York.

The ship *Commonwealth*, of Boston, Capt. MCLEAN, from New-York, March 19, for San Francisco, was captured by the *Alabama* previous to the 24th ultimo.

The correspondent of the Merchants' Exchange and Newsroom, writing from Pernambuco under date of May 3, designates separately the captors of the doomed vessels.

The *Oneida* and *Henrietta* were taken by the *Florida*, and their crews transferred to the French bark *Branmatie*, which vessel landed them at Pernambuco on the 1st instant.

Previous to the 26th ult., the Brazilian schooner *Sargifrone*, from the Island of Fernando de Noronha, a Brazilian penal colony, arrived at Pernambuco, bringing about sixty men, the crews of the other vessels, who had been deposited on the island by the *Alabama*, to whom, it appears, the credit is due for the capture of them all.

The value of the *Commonwealth*, with her cargo, is estimated at $400,000; that of the *Oneida* at fully half a million.

The majority of the officers of the captured vessels departed for the United States by the way of England.

THE SHIP CHARLES HILL.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

The ship *Charles Hill*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, had sail in her hold, and an assorted cargo between decks. There was no insurance on the ship, as her owners considered that her having an English cargo would protect her.

THE DESTROYED VESSELS.

The *Express* gives the following account of the destroyed vessels:

"The ship *Oneida* was a vessel of 600 tons, built in 1853, in New-Bedford, and owned by Mr. F. HATHAWAY, of South-street. She left Shanghai for this port on the 26th of January, with a cargo of 9,000 packages of tea, valued at $375,000, while the vessel is valued at $35,000.

Ship *Chas. Hill*, from Liverpool for Montevideo, was an old vessel owned by CHAS. HILL, of Boston. She had, however, a pretty valuable cargo on board, supposed to be worth $500,000.

Bark *Lafayette*, LEWIS, was a whaler owned by J. H. BARTLETT, of New-Bedford. She left New-Bedford for a cruise on the Atlantic in May, 1860, and was last heard from in March 23 last, in lat. 30° 24' south, and lon. 32° 35' west, with 170 bbls. sperm oil on board. The oil is worth $6,000.

The ship *Nora*, Capt. ADAMS, is a new, A 1 vessel, of 825 tons, built last Fall in Bangor, and owned by G. R. URNE, of Boston, and valued at $60,000. Her cargo, from Liverpool for Calcutta, is worth some $50,000.

Ship *Louisa Hatch*, from Cardiff for Singapore was an A 1½ vessel, of 853 tons, built in 1855, in Rockland, Me., and owned by W. MCCLEAN, of that place. She was valued at $50,000, and her cargo of ivory and coal at $60,000.

Bark *Henrietta*, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, was an A 1 vessel of 437 tons, built in 1856, and owned by T. WHITRIDGE, of Baltimore. Her cargo is valued at $25,000.

Brig *Kate Cory*, FLANDERS, of Westport, was a whaler, of 125 tons, controlled by A. H. CORY. She left on June 26, 1862, for the Atlantic, and was last heard from on March 23, in lat. 34° 24' south, and lon. 45° 40' west, with 155 barrels sperm oil on board, valued at $7,000.

Schooner *King Fisher*, LAMBERT, of Fairhaven, was a whaler of 120 tons, controlled by C. H. TRIPP. She left for the Atlantic July 30, 1861, and was last heard from on March 9, 1863, at Ascension, having 120 barrels sperm oil and 10 barrels whale oil on board, valued at $6,000.

All the vessels and cargoes, with the exception of the whalers and the *Hill*, are insured against the war risk.

From Greytown, Nicaragua.

The steamship *America*, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, from the above port arrived yesterday, bringing 156 cabin and 280 steerage passengers. The difficulty between the Nicaraguan Government and the steamship Company has been amicably settled.

The Purser of the ship will please accept our thanks for favors.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28.

The steamship *America* for Liverpool, via Halifax, will call at Cape Race, the weather permitting.

The *America* is due at Cape Race about 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Dispatches left at the Commercial Telegraphic Agency of Mr. GEORGE PARKER, No. 140 Broadway, New-York, up to 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, will be promptly forwarded.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

THE RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond papers of Tuesday, the 26th instant, contain not a line from Vicksburgh, save recriminations of Monday's reports.

THE THREATENED REBEL INVASION.

The Secretary of War complains of the recent panic-stricken stories about a heavy rebel invading column moving on Pennsylvania, and says there has been no time since the beginning of the war when the rebellion was really so weak.

A reconnoitering force sent out by Gen. MILROY at Winchester, arrived at Fairfax this evening. They came in *via* Aldie's Gap, and report no rebels visible in the country traversed. Great destitution prevails among the residents of that part of Virginia. There is very little land under cultivation this season.

NEWS FROM GEN. FOSTER.

News has been received at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. FOSTER has recently made an advance in North Carolina, surprised a rebel camp and captured 100 prisoners.

RECRUITING FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Col. FAY has issued a circular directing the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of each State to at once open in the immediate vicinity of his headquarters a recruiting rendezvous for the Invalid corps, and also to establish, under command of competent officers, a camp of rendezvous for the Invalid corps in his State. Provisions shall be made at this camp for the reception and accommodation of such soldiers as may be transferred to the corps from the hospitals, &c., as well as of such men as may be sent to it for enlistment from the various Districts of the State, who, after reporting to the commanding officer of the camp, and presenting their certificates from the Board of Enrollment by which they were sent, will be examined by a recruiting officer, and if deemed suitable for service in the Invalid corps will be enlisted. If rejected, transportation to the headquarters whence they came will be furnished at Government expense. Estimates for camps of rendezvous in the respective States are made by companies, as follows: Maine, 4 companies; *New-Hampshire*, 4; *Vermont*, 4; *Massachusetts*, 10; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 5; New-York, each Assistant Provost-Marshal General, 10; *New-Jersey*, 8; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 3; Kentucky, 6; Ohio, 18; Michigan, 6; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 10; Missouri, 8; Iowa, 3; Wisconsin, 8; Minnesota, 3; Kansas, 2; District of Columbia, 10. The companies will be uniformed, armed and equipped at the camps of rendezvous as soon as organized, and sent to such stations as may be designated by the Provost-Marshal-General.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

The soldiers in Gen. BURNSIDE'S division specially distinguished for bravery in battle were yesterday presented with medals of honor, and the presentation was made the occasion for interesting and impressive ceremonies, a speech from Gen. BURNSIDE, etc. Ten or a dozen in each regiment received these medals.

COLOR PRESENTATION.

A stand of colors, the gift of the Common Council of New-York, was yesterday presented to the Thirty-eighth New-York regiment, by the Division Commander.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of Washington was largely increased, yesterday, by the arrival from the Rappahannock of a boat-load of contrabands, including some of all ages, sexes and conditions. A wagon-load of the "picaninnies"—twenty or more—passed up Pennsylvania-avenue, their wooly heads bare, and faces wreathed in smiles at the attention they received and novelty of their situation. All these "people," not otherwise disposed of, will be turned over to the new Government Agricultural Department recently established just outside of the City, where their experience as tillers of the soil can be made available.

Provost-Marshal Gen. PATRICK also forwarded to this city, from the Army of the Potomac, a squad of rebel soldiers recently captured.

ELECTIONS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.

The Congressional elections in Eastern Virginia to-day passed off very quietly. There are no returns yet.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

CONTRABANDS PUT TO WORK.

All the male contrabands in the neighboring city of Alexandria have been put to work on intrenchments in that neighborhood. The Provost-Marshal has had a lively time in impressing them. Sunday was a busy day for that business.

ALARM ABOUT REBEL CAVALRY.

Great alarm was caused by a report that SEVARD'S rebel cavalry intended to make a raid into Alexandria. MOSBY is at Catlett's Station. Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Staff on Monday visited and inspected the fortifications.

SKIRMISHING NEAR BULL RUN.

Our pickets were attacked yesterday somewhere in the vicinity of Bull Run and one of them killed. The enemy were chased ten miles and some of them were killed and wounded in the skirmishes.

It is supposed there are no rebels in force from Warrenton down to Aquia Creek, as we hold the intervening country and all along the Rappahannock.

There may be predatory or guerrilla bands in the valley, but not in large numbers.

A POWERFUL GUN.

Experiments in gunnery have been in progress for several months at the Washington Navy-yard. The most powerful gun tested recently, is that of Mr. AYWARD, of Chicago. It is a rifled 64-pounder, and throw a Hotchkiss shell 1,000 yards, the degree of elevation being 3° 25'. At 5° the shot made the astonishing flight of 2,000 yards, which is 900 yards further than the Armstrong guns can accomplish with the same degree of elevation. The additional velocity is acquired by the application of a principle which relieves the ball of atmospheric pressure in front.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Capt. STEPHEN H. WEED is to be made a Brigadier-General, for his services in the battle of the "Wilderness." Though only a Captain, he commanded sixty pieces of artillery on that occasion. He is considered one of the very best officers in the army.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. DANIEL B. RINGGOLD, is ordered to the command of the steam-sloop *Shenandoah*.

Capt. THEODORE F. GERRY has been detached from the command of the *Shenandoah* and ordered to the command of the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, to relieve Commander REES. H. WYMAN.

Lieut.-Commander THOMAS C. HARRIS is ordered to the command of the *Penguin*, to relieve Commander J. C. WILLIAMSON.

Lieut. J. H. ROWLAND and Acting Master JAS. W. BERRY are ordered to the *Shenandoah*, and Acting Assistant Paymaster C. H. GUILD to the steam-sloop *Shenandoah*.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

The following changes and appointments are announced by Provost Marshal-Gen. FRY, under the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces:

Illinois—Solomon Lewis, Commissioner Sixth District; Isaac L. Milliken, Commissioner First District, vice Hesing, declined; Burrel L. Jones, Commissioner Eighth District, vice Clinton Jones, declined; Isaac N. Phillips, Provost Marshal Thirteenth District, vice Carroll, revoked.

Indiana—Wm. S. Smith, Commissioner, Tenth District, vice Jenkinson, declined; Dr. Wm. S. Cole burn, Surgeon, Second District, vice Clapp, declined.

Connecticut—Dr. Edwin A. Park, Surgeon, Second District, vice Hubbard, declined.

Rhode Island—James H. Coggeshall, Commissioner, First District, vice Barton, declined.

Pennsylvania—David H. Washburne, Commissioner Sixth District, vice Wiedner, canceled; Alexander J. Frick, Commissioner Thirteenth District vice Phinney, Jr., canceled.

Ohio—A. E. Jones, Provost-Marshal, First District, vice Sargeant, cancelled; Mathias H. Jones, Commissioner Fourth District, vice Young.

New-Jersey—Samuel A. French, Commissioner Fifth District, vice Van Voorst, declined.

Michigan—Dr. Homer C. Hitchcock, Surgeon Second District.

Wisconsin—Wm. A. Bugle, Commissioner Fifth District, vice Finlay, declined.

Kentucky—Wm. R. Hersey, Commissioner Fifth District, vice Barrett, declined; Orlando Brown, Commissioner Seventh District, vice Mangen, declined.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reports from North Carolina in the Richmond Papers.

The Rebels Carrying Out the Law of Retaliation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, May 27.

The steamer *Georgia*, under flag of truce, arrived this morning from City Point. She brings Richmond papers of the 26th. They contain nothing from Vicksburgh. The *Georgia* left this afternoon for City Point with 165 rebel prisoners.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* left last night for Boston with the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, their time having expired.

The steamers *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, and the *Henry Burden*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

REBEL NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th has the following:

GETTYSBURG, Monday, May 25.

A number of Abolition prisoners arrived here this evening from Kinston, seven being the Captain and crew of the schooner *Sentred*, captured last Thursday, twenty miles below Wilkinson's Point, on the Neuse, and forty below Newbern, by six men of Capt. BARNWOOD'S company of MERRIMAN'S battalion. The schooner and her Government cargo were burned.

RALEIGH, Monday, May 25.

The Raleigh *Progress*' Kinston correspondent, under date of yesterday, says that 2,000 Yankees attacked our force, consisting of three regiments, at Gum Swamp, surprised and routed them. We had several wounded and from 50 to 100 taken prisoners. We took eight prisoners. Gen. HILL forced the enemy back to within eight miles of Newbern. The Colonel commanding the Yankees is reported to be killed. The enemy burnt the Court-house and other buildings at Trenton, Jones County, Friday, and plundered the citizens as they went.

RETALIATION.

"Dr. WM. W. MEYRES, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., now confined in Libby Prison, is held as a hostage for Dr. GAMES, of Pittsylvania, who is in Fort Norfolk, as a hostage for the infamous traitor Dr. RUSSIN, whose trial is now pending before the County Court of Gloucester. For two officers recently murdered, officially, in Ohio, two officers of equal rank, now in our hands, are to suffer through the operation of the law referred. This intelligence has been conveyed to Col. LUDLOW, the Yankee Commissioner, by Commissioner GULD, with the additional assurance that hereafter for all Confederate soldiers or citizens improperly held or executed, the law of retaliation will be rigidly enforced."

Major-Gen. E. C. ORD leaves this afternoon for Baltimore *en route for* the Mississippi.

A woman, named Miss HOUSES, was arrested at Suffolk yesterday. A document containing a plan of all the fortifications at Suffolk was found in her possession, and letters to Gen. LONGSTREET, stating that he could make a raid to Norfolk and capture Gen. VIELE and Gov. PIERPONT. The documents were prepared by an attorney at Norfolk by the name of STARNS. He is under arrest.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Naval Operations in Albemarle Sound and its Tributaries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 28.

The following report from Admiral LEE was received at the Navy Department to-day:

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, OFF NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., May 27, 1863.

SIR: A report from Lieutenant-Commander FLUSSER, dated May 6, has information of recent naval operations in Albemarle Sound and its tributary streams.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. FRENCH, who was sent with the *Whitehall* to cruise about the eastern end of the Sound to break up the contraband trade there, under date of the 8th inst. reported to Lieutenant-Commander FLUSSER that on the 26th ult. he captured a large two-masted boat, without deck, containing some 500 pounds of tobacco, sailed and owned by a Mr. SAWYER, of Edenton, who acknowledged himself a rebel. He was bound to Nag's Head after goods.

In the Alligator River he reports that he captured or destroyed several boats which were engaged in illicit trade, and seized on those in different places, pork, bacon, leather, tobacco, bagging, lard and tallow belonging to persons directly engaged in supplying the rebels, as proved by perfectly reliable men. Their houses are said to be used as depots for rebel supplies.

The *Valley City* was sent up the Chowan River, on the 4th inst. Her Commander reports the capture or destruction of several boats, the dispersion of rebel pickets and capture of their arms. He ascended as far as the State line. On his return he sent Acting Ensign J. CULLETTE on shore with an armed boat's crew, and burned the grist mill of J. B. HARE, which, he learned from papers found on the premises, was grinding corn for the rebel cavalry.

While proceeding down the river, the rebels opened fire on the *Valley City*. Acting Ensign CULLETTE received a serious, though not fatal, wound through the groin by a rifle ball.

The *Valley City* replied promptly with musketry, shell, grape and canister, and killed and wounded, it is supposed, a number of the rebels.

Lieut.-Commander FLUSSER reports that lately, when at Hertford, on the Perquimans River, the rebels were gathering in provisions for their army at Suffolk. He landed at Hyman's Ferry, on the Roanoke River, with soldiers and sailors, and captured a cavalry picket of four men, with their arms; in which affair Mr. ENSIGN, of the *Commodore Perry*, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded, by a rifle ball through the right shoulder.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral.

Comd'g. North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Threatened Rebel Invasion

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 28.

Advices from Kentucky represent that all is quiet on Gen. BURNSIDE'S front.

The rebel force in Wayne County, Ky., is estimated at from 8,000 to 5,000.

Gen. P

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reports from Mexico—Official Details from Gen. Forey—The Attitude of the Emperor Toward our Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 15, 1863.

The official paper is filled this morning with the diary of Gen. FOREY on the operations against Puebla. The diary is addressed to the Emperor, and brings down the operations to the taking of the Fort St. Xavier, the penitentiary, the convent, and the cathedral, leaving a part of the town and two important forts still occupied by the Mexican troops. There is an intimation at the end of the report that the ammunition of the French troops was nearly exhausted, so that the *Moniteur*, in a note on the subject, is obliged to assure its readers that enough ammunition is on the way from Vera Cruz to Puebla, and from Martinique to Vera Cruz, to insure the safe continuance of the operations. The General, who expects very naturally, to win the rank of Marshal, and the title of Count of Puebla, pays a high compliment to the address and the courage of the Mexican soldiery, and thereby enhances his own merit the more. He closes with the following observation, which is certainly curious, and which shows still further how warlike a people he had to contend with: "Your Majesty will scarcely believe it, but as we penetrated street after street in Puebla, through the blood and smoke of the combat, we found each house occupied by its ordinary tenants, and on expressing our surprise, they replied that they were used to it!"

We have every reason to believe that the French Government, in case the proper explanation is made at Washington in regard to Mr. ADAMS' Matamoras passport, is going to carry out to the letter the strict neutrality she has thus far maintained in the American question. The French Government was deeply incensed at the letter of Mr. ADAMS, and had determined that if we rendered aid to the Mexicans, that they in turn would render aid in the same way to our enemies. You already know how instantaneously and in good faith the French Government acted in its preparations to prevent any breach of neutrality in the case of the privateer *Japan*; the French Minister of Foreign Affairs contends that since the breaking out of the war they have always acted in the same good faith toward the Federal Government. Thus, in the start, the South was granted belligerent rights, because it was supposed that there would be an exterior as well as an interior war—that is to say, a naval as well as a land war; and that to grant belligerent rights to both parties was the only way to avoid exterior collisions of difficult adjustment. The rebels in Poland would long ago have been granted belligerent rights, both by France and England, if it were not absolutely an interior war, without any possibility of exterior collisions. To withdraw from the Southern States at this time, or at any time before the end of the war, the right of belligerents, would seem like taking sides against them, and could have no material influence, one way or the other, on the duration of the war. For these reasons the French Government refuses to withdraw the right granted, and contends that this conduct on its part does not invalidate its position of neutrality. So also in the matter of the two attempts at mediation, the French Minister contends that because these offers were made as friendly acts to the whole people of the United States, and with no other motive than a sincere desire to see an end to the effusion of blood and the derangement of commerce, that, therefore, the Government of Washington ought not to find in them any deviation from the neutrality policy of the French Cabinet. All of which will be true, if M. DROUYN DE LHUYS will only admit that his first dispatch on the subject of mediation did not mean what it said, or that it was written in ignorance of the merits of the question.

After many hesitations and much torture of mind, M. THIERS has finally decided to stand as a candidate for Deputy to the Incoming Chamber. The decision was not made till yesterday, after the opposition papers had published their complete list for Paris, with the name of Prof. LABOULAYE in the place which had been offered to M. THIERS, and which he had once accepted, and afterward refused, that is to say, the Second District. But, as candidates in France may run as in England in districts in which they do not reside, or in several at once, so M. THIERS, having once consented to the use of his name, will also be run as the opposition candidate at Valenciennes and at Aix, in Savoy. Prof. LABOULAYE, being a political and personal friend of M. THIERS, at once withdrew his name from the Second District, and, if his name is not used at the first election in some other district, it will be offered at the subsequent election in one of M. THIERS' Districts, if the latter should receive a double election. There is reason to believe that M. THIERS only accepted because it was urged by leading men of his own as well as of the Democratic party, that his candidacy would awaken additional interest not only in the election, but in the general affairs of the country and thus drive the Government into the parliamentary *régime*. The supporters of M. THIERS thus profess not to desire the overthrow of the BONAPARTES, but only to aid in the "crowning of the edifice of liberty" under the Empire, and yet every one must feel, that whatever success attends the political acts of the party of which M. THIERS is the chief, must carry the country along toward the restoration of the Orleans family to the throne.

So much has it become the fashion in feminine high life at Paris to consult "the American Surgeon," Dr. BIRD, of the New-York Woman's Hospital, that the Doctor has at length been called to the Tuileries to consult in regard to the health of the Empress. Her Majesty's health, without being seriously compromised, is not all that could be desired.

The international postal treaty is taking a wider extension than was at first anticipated, both in regard to the number of States represented and the system of equalization to be adopted. I understand that the American agent, Mr. KASSON, is highly gratified at the accommodating disposition manifested by the delegates, and at the progress made thus far.

We have now "within our walls"—that is to say, at Paris—Messrs. JUDD, BEAUMONT, FOOD and SANFORD, American Ministers in Europe.

MALAKOFF.

Printing Paper from Rags.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The New-York TIMES has taken the bull of combination by the horns, and shown the paper-makers that, however they may combine, they cannot succeed in keeping up the prices of paper beyond a certain point—a point, indeed, far too high on the scale, but far below that to which the grasping monopoly of the paper-makers' combination tried to reach.

The paper upon which the TIMES is printed is good—about the color of this paper—has a good body, smooth surface, takes a good impression, and would stand as much wear as ordinary news paper.

From the Rochester Journal.

The New-York TIMES chooses to be printed on paper imported from Belgium. The TIMES is usually the best printed of the New-York dailies and never looked better than it does now. There is a freshness of texture, overlaid with a variety of color, in the imported paper which makes a pleasing distinction. The TIMES is supplied to the Museum of the

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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION,
Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The President being absent at roll call,

On motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Petition of property owners in Fifteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to have curb and gutter stones set.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Henry—

Petition for sewer in Laight-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the President—

Bill of W. S. Lyons, for attendance on the Committee on National Affairs for reception of the Thirty-first regiment.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Petition of J. B. Voorhies, in relation to an improved receiving basin.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition to have public nuisance abated in Seventieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the President—

Petition of J. S. Hastings, to be relieved from payment of assessment for Central Park opening.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of J. Taylor, for correction of an erroneous assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition of Peter B. Sweeney and other residents and property holders in West Thirty-fourth-street, asking that the street therein be repaved forthwith.

Whereupon Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Petition for Belgian pavement on Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Laborers under the keeper of the City Hall for an increase of salary.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Phillip Mann to be paid for services as interpreter for the Third District Court.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mr. Henry to have a barber's pole put on corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Ninetieth-street be flagged, where not already done, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, and Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to J. W. Dennis to erect a tank in Franklin-square, and Jacob Wilsey to erect one in the Park at the Five Points, each to be used for recruiting purposes, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the number and location of the piers and bulkheads owned by the City and not under lease, also the number and location of those leased, the name of the parties to whom leased, and for what amount and what term of years, and also the number and location of private piers and bulkheads, and the names of the owners thereof.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the proper proceedings to have One Hundred and Third-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventieth, One Hundred and Nineteenth streets and Second-avenue, also at the intersection of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and Seventieth streets and First-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the President—

Resolved, That Sixth-street, from Avenue D to Avenue C, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to Matty C. Lane to display goods in front of his premises, number seventy-six Fourth-avenue, to an extent not beyond the stoop line, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor, by a communication dated May twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, recommends the appointment of delegates to represent the municipal authorities of this City at the Convention to be held at Chicago on the first Tuesday of June next, to consider the matter of increasing the facilities for commercial intercourse between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic, through the enlarging of the capacity of the canals connecting the great lakes, and the views therein expressed as to the importance of the business to be considered by that Convention, not only to the country at large, but especially to the City of New-York;

Resolved, That there be appointed a delegation of six citizens, three to be named by the President of each Board of this Common Council, to attend the above-named Convention, as representatives of the municipal authorities of this City.

Alderman Hardy offered the following substitute for the above resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor of the City, and four members of each branch of the Common Council, to be nominated by the President of each Board, be appointed a delegation to attend the above-named Convention, as representatives of the municipal authorities of the City, which substitute was accepted by Alderman Farley. The preamble and substituted resolution were then adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The erection of the new County Court-house in the Park will, from its greater elevation, entirely obscure the rear of the present City Hall building; and,

Whereas, The question of the erection of a new City Hall—although the necessity therefor is daily becoming more and more apparent—seems to be entirely ignored, or totally abandoned, and, in all probability, twenty years or more will elapse ere the City will be in a condition pecuniarily to embark in an undertaking of such magnitude, in the meantime incurring a large annual expenditure for rents for offices to be used by the Heads of Departments and other officers of the City Government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of ——— be appointed to inquire into and report upon the practicability of raising the present City Hall building to a height to correspond with the new County Court-house, now in course of erection in the Park, thereby supplying the necessary rooms for the accommodation of the several heads of Departments of the City Government, affording much greater facility for the transaction of the business of the public with the Corporation, and at the same time resulting advantageously, in a pecuniary point of view, to the City, in the saving to the Treasury of the large amount now annually paid for offices for the several Heads of Departments of the City Government.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Thomas Tyler to keep a refreshment stand on the south side of Fifty-ninth-street, east of Sixth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Michael Kiernan to place a watering trough in front of his premises, on the southwest corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to John Heinderer to erect two awning posts in front of his premises, numbers three hundred and sixty-four and three hundred and sixty-six Eighth-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property owners and the remainder by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots, numbers two hundred and sixty-nine and two hundred and seventy-one Tenth-avenue, be fenced in forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That Thirty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered forthwith under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the Third-avenue Railroad Company, to place a gutter in front of their banking-house now in progress of erection on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That Seventy-ninth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Broadway, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and a waste four feet wide flagged through the sidewalks thereof, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized to move the cellar of house of Hose Company number thirty-three dug out, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Gerard Hallock for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for furnishing dinner to the reception committee on May twenty-third and twenty-ninth, the amount to be taken from the account of City contingencies.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a proper ventilator be placed in Tiffany-avenue commencing at the corner of Eighty-ninth-street and terminating at Seventy-ninth-street, and to connect with sewer in Seventy-ninth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to First-avenue, through First-avenue to Sixtieth-street, to connect with the sewer already done in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide in Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington-avenue and Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen, viz.: That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted," by adding thereto after the words "immediately" the words "where not already done."

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the south side of Fifty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the sidewalk of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space four feet wide, and the curb and gutter stones set therein where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Geo. Brown and John O'Brien in the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars, the same being in full for loss of horse from pier foot of Seventieth-street, East River, and the consequent damage therefor, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to drain sunken lots on New-avenue and Mount Morris-square, Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fill low and sunken lots between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, and Lexington and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of accepting the proposal of S. Van Nostrand, to surrender a portion of Mount Morris-square, and providing for the improvements on the same.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley, from the Committee on National Affairs, in compliance with resolution instructing the Committee on National Affairs to report to this Board, presented an ordinance to provide for the continuance of the amount heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the army of the Union.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Docks, Wharves, Piers and Slips, presented a report in favor of permitting W. A. Walker to build a bridge on part of Slip number thirty, North River.

Which was adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to repair carriage house of Hose Company number fifty-six.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build two receiving basins and culverts in Twenty-third-street, four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hammersley-street to southerly side of Clarkson-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Varick-street, between Houston and Clarkson streets, together with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Fifty-ninth-st. between Second and Third avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer be built in Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Grand-street, between Cannon and Lewis streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of preamble reciting that the Croton Aqueduct Department has adopted a new stone of trap-block for pavement for the ensuing year, which is much more and be of greater utility than that stood used in the thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed, in issuing specifications for trap-block pavement for the ensuing year, to call for stone of similar dimensions to those used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolution were then adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The President pro tem. here named the following as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen, in pursuance of resolution adopted this evening to attend the Convention relative to commercial intercourse with the Great West:

Alderman Farley, Alderman Mitchell,
Alderman Ryers, Alderman Ottiwell.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, asking attention to a call for a National Convention for facilitating commercial intercourse with the Great West.

Which was received and ordered on file.

The following message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning without approval resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the accompanying resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars.

While the object of the benevolent institution above named, as stated in the petition and report attached to the resolution, is in the highest degree commendable, I cannot approve of so large a donation being made to it.

The whole amount authorized by law to be expended by us in donations of every kind during the present year, with the exception of one or two special appropriations amounts to the sum of forty thousand dollars. To give so much of this to a single association would necessarily involve injustice to other equally deserving charitable institutions, some of which will be thereby deprived of as much as they should properly receive from us, and others, also deserving, may be deprived of any assistance whatever.

I would respectfully recommend as a general rule in the distribution of so much of the forty thousand dollars as may be donated to our charitable institutions, that it be distributed among as many as possible, so as to keep all of these institutions as practicable.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, and directed to be entered at length on the minutes, and published in the papers employed by the Corporation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, appointing Peter Welch as Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward, in place of Robert Withers, and Louis Ludwig as Health Warden of the Eleventh Ward, in place of John Houghkirk, deceased.

Which was confirmed on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessments for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging from Second to Sixth avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to amending an ordinance for setting curb and gutter stones in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Second-avenue and Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of pay-roll to families of volunteers for the fortnight ending May sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of Treasury balance, May twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector relative to the street cleaning contract.

Alderman Farley moved that the communication be received, and referred to the Special Committee having the subject in charge, and made the special order of business for the next meeting.

Alderman Ryers moved that the same be printed in all the Corporation papers, and in the Atlas and Sunday Times.

Which was accepted by Alderman Farley.

Alderman Hardy called for a division of the question.

The President stated the question on the motion to print.

The same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, Hardy, Ottiwell—5.

The President put the question on the other portion of the motion.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring in resolution that Fourteenth-street, from Chelsea-road to Fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the cost of the same be borne by the property owners, and that the Comptroller be directed to issue his warrant therefor, payable in Croton Aqueduct bonds, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five members of each branch of the Common Council be appointed, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating, in a suitable manner, the approaching anniversary of our national independence, and that the sum of ——— dollars be and hereby is appropriated for defraying the expenses incident to such celebration.

Alderman Farley moved to fill the blank by inserting the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Alderman Hall moved to amend by inserting the sum of eight thousand dollars.

The President stated the question to be on the largest sum.

Which was carried.

The motion to commitment was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Ottiwell, Fromont, Farley, Long—10.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson—3.

Alderman Hardy moved that such vote be reconsidered, and that his motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The President put the question upon laying upon the table.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the corners of Canal-street and Varick-street, also in front of numbers four hundred and four and a half, four hundred and six, four hundred and eight, four hundred and ten, four hundred and twelve, four hundred and sixteen, four hundred and eighteen and four hundred and twenty, Canal-street be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Smith, for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for expenses incurred by the Committee who were authorized to present a sword to Brigadier-General Corcoran, at Suffolk, Virginia, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Hall moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble reciting the merits and services of Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, late in command of the Irish brigade of Volunteers from the State of New-York, who has resigned his commission, and will shortly return to this City and to civil life, with resolution that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to prefer the hospitalities of this City to Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher, on his arrival in New-York, and to extend such courtesies as are befitting a great City to a noble defender of his country.

Which was concurred in, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Communication from the Comptroller, to transmit draft of an ordinance to provide for the payment of the annual appropriation in conformity to the City Tax Law of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(By Board of Councilmen, ordinance adopted.)

Alderman Hardy moved to amend the ordinance by striking out the following items: Under the Department of Finance, the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents, and inserting in lieu thereof one hundred and six thousand dollars, that being the sum authorized by the Legislature.

Which was lost.

He then moved to strike out under the head of salaries of City Inspector's Department, the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, inserting in lieu thereof the sum of one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Hardy—1.

Resolution, that permission be given to Andrew Holly to place a watering trough in front of the premises corner of Spring and Laurens streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be authorized to adjust and settle with the legal representatives of Henry Brevoort, late contractor for the Battery, the balance of the amount justly due and payable for the work done under the contracts made with him by the Mayor, Aldermen Commonalty of the City of New-York, for the Battery enlargement, dated November twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, at the price therein specified, with interest on the amount so found and due to him; and, second, that upon such settlement and payments, the Street Commissioner proceed to advertise for proposals for completing the unfinished work upon the Battery enlargement, excepting two hundred and fifty feet, which has been so completed by him.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Eleventh-avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done, and the curb and gutter stones set therein.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that Twenty-first-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that First-avenue, from Houston-street to Thirty-seventh-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense thereof, and the City the other half, and that the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that Fifty-eighth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution amended by adding after "graded," the words "and flagged," and by adding, to wit: "The curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Lewis Hoppe, foreman of Hose Company number One, for the sum of eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents, money expended by him in having necessary repairs done to said house, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a tender for Engine Company number Fifty-three, similar to the tender now in use by Engine Company number Forty-two.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be borne by the property benefited, and that the City pay the other half, and that the ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done by the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that Second-avenue, from the east side of the railroad track, between Forty-second and Sixty-first streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, similar to the pavement that was laid in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specification and advertise for proposals for putting up a wooden awning and railing, including the cupola, and doing the other necessary repairs to house of Marion Hose Company number Four.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to pay the Inspector of Streets, Office of the Inspector of Streets Area, from the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution that Oliver Holden be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in place of Henry Smith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution that Fortieth-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, be repaved and repaired where necessary forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be given to Janet Ryan to erect a wooden awning in front of his premises, number six hundred and fifty-one West Forty-second-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Max L. Kaer to build a drain from his premises, number seventy West Forty-fifth-street, to connect with sewer in front of premises number sixty-eight West Forty-fifth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that a crosswalk be laid in Fourteenth-street, in front of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the sidewalks of Twenty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be flagged, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the Harlem Park thrown open to the public, and benches or seats placed therein, for the accommodation of those who may visit there.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be granted to John Anale to keep a stand in front of premises number five hundred and thirty-four Grand-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to M. M. Myers to display light furnishing goods in front of his store, number one hundred and twenty-nine Nassau-street, the same to remain to be given only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER REPORTED.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Allen, for the sum of two hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety cents for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of curtains, cornice, cord, tassels, rugs, mats and matting.

(By Board of Councilmen, resolution adopted, May eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.)

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Hardy—2.

Alderman Hardy moved that the above vote be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Alderman Hardy moved to take the motion to reconsider from the table.

Which was carried.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on reconsidering the vote above.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Ryers—3.

Alderman Ryers moved that such vote be reconsidered, and that that motion be laid upon the table.

The President pro tem. stated that the question would be on laying the motion to reconsider on the table.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Tenth-avenue, commencing on the north side of Twenty-fifth-street and running through Tenth-avenue to Seventieth-street, and through Seventieth-street to the Hudson River; and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Canton-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighteenth-street, from Second-avenue to within seventy feet of Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Mitchell-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues, commencing at the old sewer, and connecting with the sewer in said street terminating at Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—13.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be flagged the full width of said street, and running through Tenth-avenue to Seventieth-street, and through Seventieth-street to the Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to pay an amount not to exceed ten dollars ($10) in each case where written application is made by the parties making old for the above purpose, and the same is approved by the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward, as well as the Visitor, and the Comptroller is satisfied that the applicant is not entitled to receive the same.

Alderman Hardy moved to amend by striking out the second resolution and substituting therefor the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby instructed to pay an amount not to exceed ten dollars ($10) in each case where written application is made by the parties making old for the above purpose, and the same is approved by the Visitor of the Ward, and the Alderman and Councilman of the Ward certify that they are satisfied that the parties applying are entitled to receive the same.

Which was carried.

Alderman Hardy then moved to amend the first resolution by striking out the sum two thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolutions, as amended, were adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Street Department be fixed at the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; also, that the salary of John Dimond, Third Clerk in the Bureau of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, be increased to the sum of one hundred dollars per year, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Masterson, Farley, Long—14.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to supply the steam fire engine recently authorized to be built for the use of Engine Company number Thirty, from Messrs. Banks & Clapp.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Reed, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was approved May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing him to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac S. Hecker for two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, to be applied in payment of assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and proceed against the property bound for the Church of Saint John the Apostle, which the Comptroller declines to pay, on the ground that it had not received a sufficient number of votes, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Isaac D. Hecker for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest thereon from the date of the confirmation of the assessment for building sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, in front of the premises of the Church of St. John the Apostle, and charge the same to its corporate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Alderman Mitchell moved the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared the Board stood adjourned until Monday evening, at five o'clock P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1863. } Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members: Councilmen, Hayes, Healy, Mansfield, Meschutt, Smithson, Savillon, Barrett.

A quorum not being present at roll call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, June one, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, CHAMBERS-STREET. }
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with a resolution adopted on the twelfth instant, by the Board of Commissioners of Health, directing the City Inspector to proceed immediately to clean the City, the undersigned has the honor to report that the work has been performed thus far in the most thorough manner, and the City is now in a more cleanly condition than has been the case for years. The Sunday street work into effect. The work was commenced on the fifteenth instant, with a force of from seven to eight hundred men, including cartmen. It is estimated that in that brief period of time about fifty thousand loads of stuff, including ashes and street dirt, have been removed, the result exhibiting a contrast between the unstructured labors of this Department, with the force under its control, and the operations of the late contractor, which expose the degree of fidelity and efficiency with which that contract was performed.

Whatever obstacles to a thorough cleaning of the City may have existed at the start, have been met and surmounted. As the City is now in a condition free from a long accumulation of filth, there will be no difficulty in future in keeping it so, provided that the existing arrangements of this Department are permitted to go on without interruption or interference. Should any interposition in aid of the present powers of this Department be deemed necessary, it will be promptly asked, but as no such necessity exists at present, it is respectfully suggested that the less its operations are interfered with, the more certainly will the just demands of our citizens for a cleanly condition of the City be realized.

The system of checks and counter-checks which the undersigned has introduced, in lieu of the old ticket system, has proved a complete success, and will result in a large saving to the City in the course of the year, while insuring a greater degree of vigilance on the part of the Bummers-round inspectors and the foremen, by the change of the carts. Every confidence is felt that under this system the most thorough security will be afforded against any dereliction of duty, and that all parties concerned will be held to an accountability from which there can be no escape. Other improvements will be introduced of equal importance, insuring economy and efficiency in the work of cleaning the City.

The undersigned would call the attention of your honorable body to the wretched condition of the pavements in a large proportion of the streets in the four large Wards, and the necessity of their immediate repair. The necessarily large amount of travel through this section of the City is not only impeded from this cause, but injuries sustained and losses to horses and vehicles incurred in consequence of the condition of these most crowded thoroughfares. I call attention more particularly to these Wards, but a similar condition of things exists—though not to so great an extent—in almost every Ward in the City.

The nuisance arising from filthy streets no longer existing, the attention of the Police Sanitary Bureau should be directed to a thorough examination of tenement buildings, with a view to such sanitary improvements as each case may demand. The law has placed that matter almost exclusively under the control of that Bureau. It is but just to add that the labors of this department, in its efforts to preserve the cleanliness of the City, will be much lightened by the active cooperation of the police in the prompt arrest of parties violating the City ordinances by throwing their filth and garbage into the streets, and the neglect of proper sanitary regulations.

It is with some difficulty that the laboring men on the streets have been induced to continue their work, under the unfounded apprehension that they are to be kept out of their pay by the City, the same as was the case under Hinckley. It is within your province promptly to set these apprehensions at rest, and thereby encourage those employes in the most efficient discharge of their duties. It is but an act of justice and charity to these men to state that a majority of them are in absolute want and distress arising from the non-payment of money due by the late contractor, and, in accordance with a general wish, the undersigned has taken the liberty to call your attention to the subject.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
City Inspector.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2209, 2214, 2281, 2290, 2299, 2304, 2905, 2343, 2023, 2235, 2517. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 310.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 602, 1009, 1021, 2325, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553. *Part II.*—Nos. 1305, 1736, 1840, 1840.

An Action for Slander and False Imprisonment.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

Elisa M. Currier vs. *Charles Pierson.*—This cause has been on trial for two days past and has attracted a great audience as well from the interesting nature of the cause itself as from the distinguished ability of the counsel employed in it. The facts appeared in evidence to be as follows: The plaintiff, who was the wife of Robert B. Currier, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer in this City, in company with her niece, on the 9th day of May, 1861, called at the store of Uhedell, Pierson & Lake, No. 471 Broadway, in this City, to do a little shopping. After looking at some goods, they went leisurely out of the store into the adjoining one of Beekman & Co. After they had gone out, or while doing so, the clerk who waited on them missed a piece of silk cut of the bundle shown to the two ladies. He immediately informed Mr. Pierson that the two ladies on whom he had waited had taken a piece of silk. He was requested by his employer to call them back. He did so, under the suggestion that a mistake had occurred. On their reentry into the store Mr. Pierson requested them to step up stairs into the private office, on the second floor. In doing so Mr. Pierson stated to them in substance the charge his clerk made against them of having taken the silk and requested them to give it up. Upon this a scene ensued, the evidence about which was somewhat conflicting. Suffice it to say that the plaintiff desired her husband sent for, and gave his name. At first Mr. Pierson did not understand the name, and could not find it in the directory, but afterwards did so. The lady denied emphatically the charge made against her by the clerk, and asked Mr. Pierson to search them. This he declined to do, as not being proper for him, but determined to and did send for two police detectives. Upon arriving, the ladies looked at the ladies, and stated they did not know them, and concluded to hear what the clerk had to say on the charge. This was again positively asserted by him, and the officers concluded to search them. After making their search nothing was found on the ladies. At that point of time the defendant claimed by his evidence that he intended the officers to let the ladies go, as he would take no further responsibility in the case; but the officers concluded, as the charge was positively stated by the clerk, to take them round to the Police Headquarters, as they might have had an accomplice. On this branch of the case the evidence was conflicting. The ladies were taken to the Police Headquarters. The husband was sent for, and all parties directed to be before Judge KELLY at the Tombs the next morning.

Before going to the Tombs on the next morning some of the plaintiff's relatives called at the defendant's store, and, after considerable talk pro and con, the defendant became convinced that his clerk had made a great mistake, and that the ladies were innocent, and he directed the clerk to withdraw the charge. On this the evidence was a little in conflict. The husband of the lady, however, insisted upon the charge being tried, which was done before the Police Magistrate, and the accusation dismissed. On this all parties returned to the defendant's store, and a scene there ensued, about which the evidence was also conflicting; the defendant claimed that the plaintiff accepted the ample apologies he made to her, and went away, having shaken his hand. This was denied so far as parting cordially and shaking hands. A few weeks afterward the husband came in to the defendant's store, and saw his partner, and asked him what the firm were going to do about it. To this an ample apology was tendered, and an offer to make any redress in their power, and he was asked what he wanted, to which no particular reply was given. The suit was shortly thereafter commenced on two causes of action, claiming $10,000 damages, viz.: for slander, in charging the plaintiff with theft, and for damages for false imprisonment. The case occupied considerable time in developing the foregoing facts, and was pressed with great vehemence by Mr. Brady, of counsel for the plaintiff, and pertinaciously defended by Mr. D. McMahon, of counsel for defendant. Both counsel delivered eloquent addresses on the part of their respective clients' cases, which were listened to by a large audience, composed of suitors, witnesses and members of the Bar.

The Judge charged that both causes of action were made out, and the question was one of damages, which he left to the jury to determine.

After being out five hours, the jury disagreed.

J. T. Brady and S. C. H. Bailey, for plaintiff; D. McMahon, for defence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 28, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '62, Reg.	107	1000 Amer. Coal Co.	70
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	106¾	50 Nic. Tran. Do.	4
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	106¾	50 Pacific M. S. Co.	121
11,000 do	106¾	100 do	120¾
8,000 do	106¾	100 do	118
16,000 U. S. 6s, '71, Reg.	103¾	100 do	118
2,000 U. S. 5s, '67, Reg.	100	100 Gen. Am. T. Co.	49
5,000 Treas. 7.30 p. ct. Notes, Cos. & Ap. S.	103¾	50 Erie R. Pref.	103¾
18,500 do	107¾	100 do	103¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.	101¾	200 do	103¾
24,000 do	101¾	100 do	101
4,000 Ill. Cent. Bs, '79	100¾	100 do	101
10,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	64	300 Reading R.	105¾
10,000 N. C. State 6s	40	100 do	105¾
20,000 Mo. St. 6s	70¾	500 do	107¾
6,000 Cal. State 7s	93¾	100 do	b10. 107
1,000 do	93	100 Mich. Cen. R.	s10. 115
1,000 Er. Sd M. Bs.	93	400 do	s10. 115
5,000 Mich. Cen. S. Old	115	200 M. So. & N. I. R.	73
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	89¾	100 do	73¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	89	100 do	73¾
7,000 Chic. & N. W.	87	100 do	b10 73¾
15,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87	200 do	s10 73¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d	81	100 do	73¾
5,000 do	s90	100 do	s90 73¾
5,000 do	s30	400 do	s30 73¾
4,000 do	87¾	100 do	s10 73¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.	106¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	92	100 do	s30 113
28,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	45	100 do	113¾
8,000 Mich. & Mo. L. G.	62	200 do	114
56 Merchants' Ex. Bank	80	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	103
6 Bank of Commerce	102	100 do	107¾
10 Ocean Bank	96¾	100 do	107¾
5 Bank of N. Amer.	107	100 do	108
5 Continental Bank	109	100 do	s10. 108
1,030 Amer. Gold	143¾	700 Clevel. & P. R.	84¾
60,000 do	143¾	1000 do	84
300 Canton Co.	33	500 do	s10 83
62 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	149¾	500 do	s10 83¾
156 do	150	100 do	83¾
74 Penn. Coal Co.	130	400 Gal. & Chi. R.	103
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	128	100 do	s30. 103
200 do	119¾	100 Ohl. & M. R.	86¾
320 do	119¾	100 do	86¾
200 do	119¾	100 do	86¾
200 do	119¾	200 Mil. & Fr. Du C.	46
200 Erie Railway	60¾	1000 do	46¾
200 do	60¾	200 do	44¾
100 do	s30 62	18 Chi., B. & Quin. R.	113¾
400 do	s60 62	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	48
140 do	62¾	50 do	48¾
100 do	b4 62¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	87¾
200 do	62¾	200 do	71¾
200 Hudson R. R.	s10 120¾	600 do	s30 72¾
50 do	s10. 120	100 Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44
100 do	s30. 120¾	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	30
50 do	s10. 120	100 do	30¾
1000 Harlem R.	107¾	100 do	31
200 do	s30. 107¾	50 Chic. & Alton	75
1500 do	107¾	50 do	74¾
200 Harlem R. Pref.	111	50 do	73¾
200 Cumb. Coal Pref.	22¾	250 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	92
50 do	22¾	100 Mic. & Mo. R.	27¾
50 do	22¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	106¾	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	74
5,000 do	106¾	100 do	b10 74
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1-77, c. N	104¾	200 do	74
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	64	50 do	s30 73¾
85,000 Mo. State 6s	71	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	109¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s	104	200 do	110
20,000 Amer. Gold	143¾	100 Clev. & Pitt. R.	87¾
17,000 do	143¾	100 do	87¾
50,000 do	b3. 143¾	100 do	s60 87¾
103 Continental Bank	109	200 do	87¾
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	49¾	400 do	87¾
100 Canton Com.	33¾	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	103¾
100 do	34	200 do	104
50 do	34¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s15. 114¾
200 do	34¾	100 do	114¾
400 Bucks Co. Lead	1¾	600 do	114¾
100 Reading Railroad	105¾	600 do	115
200 do	s60. 105¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	99¾
500 do	110	400 do	99¾
100 do	b10. 110¾	200 do	99¾
20 N. Y. Cen. R.	120	200 do	99¾
100 do	s30. 120	50 Chic., B. & Q. R.	114
250 do	120¾	300 P., F. W. & C. R.	70
100 Erie Railway	60¾	100 do	72¾
200 do	60¾	50 Alton & T. H.	46
400 do	62¾	100 Tol. & W. Pref.	48¾
250 Erie R. Pref.	104	300 Chi. & Alt. R.	76
10 Hudson Riv. R.	122	100 do	74¾
100 do	122	100 do	75¾
500 Harlem R.	s30. 107	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	92¾
200 Mich. Cen. R.	115¾	125 Chic. & N. W. R.	31
50 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	100	400 do	b10 32

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7.30 p. ct. Notes	103	250 M. S. & N. I.	74¾
8,000 U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.	101¾	100 do	74
10,000 do	b3. 101¾	100 do	c 73¾
50 Cum. Coal Prf.	26¾	200 do	b3 74
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	b3. 120	100 do	s10 73¾
100 Erie Railway	s10 62¾	100 do	b10 74
150 do	s3 62¾	100 do	74
50 do	b10 62¾	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112¾
100 do	b3 62¾	50 do	113
200 Harlem R.	107	100 Clev. & P. R.	87¾
200 do	s3. 106	100 do	s10 87¾
100 do	s10. 107	200 do	b3 87¾
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	103¾	400 do	b10 87¾
100 P., F. W. & C.	72¾	800 do	87¾
100 Gal. & Chi. R.	103¾	200 do	b3 87¾
100 do	103¾	100 do	s3 87¾
200 Clev. & Tol.	114	200 do	b5 87¾
250 Chic. & R. I. R.	99¾		

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 American Gold	143¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	73¾
50 Cumb. Coal	26¾	100 do	s10 73¾
50 Pacific Mail	121¾	100 do	73¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	120¾	200 do	b3 74
150 do	120¾	100 do	73¾
50 do	s3. 120¾	100 do	b10 74
200 do	120¾	100 do	s10 73¾
100 do	b3. 120¾	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	112¾
100 do	s10. 120¾	100 do	114
50 do	120¾	50 do	s3. 114
500 Erie R.	60¾	100 do	b10. 114¾
200 do	s3 62¾	200 Clev. & Pitts	86¾
100 do	b3 62¾	100 do	s3 87
50 do	s10 62¾	200 do	s10 87¾
100 do	b10 62¾	400 do	b3 87¾
100 Erie R. Pref.	104¾	500 do	87¾
100 do	b3. 104¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b3. 104
50 do	s10. 104¾	50 do	s3. 105¾
50 do	104¾	50 do	104
600 Harlem R.	108	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	114¾
200 do	s3. 108¾	200 do	114¾
200 do	s10. 108¾	600 do	115
200 do	b3. 108¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R.	b3 99¾
100 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	72¾	100 do	99¾
100 do	b3 72	50 do	s3 99¾
100 do	72		

THURSDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Street was less disturbed by army rumors to-day, and the price of Gold Coin was fairly steady throughout the day, closing a fraction lower than last night. The rates of Exchange are relatively cheaper than Gold, and some of the Bankers are sellers of the latter to replace the amount with good Merchant bills, of which there is a fair offering. The comparatively large stock of Cotton on this market is being partially relieved by some shipments this week to England. Exchanges on London is 157@157½ ⅌ cent. for first-class Bankers', and 155½@156½ for Merchant bills. There is rather less demand for Money to-day from the Stock Brokers, and we hear of no complaint of the supply, on good collateral, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Some of the country Banks, and a number of our own private Banking establishments, are still lending on United States Securities at 5 ⅌ cent. per annum. The letters from Europe by to-day's mail quote United States 5 ⅌ cents of 1874 at 62 ⅌ cent. Sterling money, and the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 at 65 ⅌ cent. Sterling money, being a further rise of 1@2 ⅌ cent. in the London market. The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the new Loan of 1862 amount to $1,366,000. The subscriptions are now largely in excess of the readiness of the Government to deliver the Bonds. This discrepancy will probably be wider as the time approaches for stopping voluntary conversions at par. Already a good many parties are making their subscriptions in advance, leaving with the Loan Agencies a partial deposit of 5 ⅌ cent. to secure the amount applied for.

The course of business at the Stock Exchange, early in the day, manifested less pressure to sell the Railways for cash delivery than on Tuesday or Wednesday. The prices, with one or two exceptions, were about the same as last night, but there was a steadiness of demand on the leading speculatives that pointed to the higher figures which were bid at the Street at 1 o'clock, and also at the Second Board. Wheat, however, there was no decided character or buoyancy to the General market, as compared with the speculative excitement of last week and the week before. There were signs, late in the day, of special movements for another rise, as on Harlem, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the heavy *short* interests in which still remain open. The 6 ⅌ cents of Missouri and Tennessee are steady, and so, with few exceptions, are the Railway Mortgages. Government Stocks of 1881 are also steady at the recent advance. Treasury Certificates of 1864, which pay interest in currency, are a fraction easier.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with Wednesday night, the market leaving off with some show of firmness:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	143¾	143¾	Harlem Pref.	111¾	112
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¾	Mich. Central	116	115¾
N. Y. Central	119¾	120¾	Mich. Southern	74¾	74
Erie	60¾	60¾	Mich. Central S.	112¾	113
Erie Preferred	104¾	104	Illinois Central	109¾	110
Hudson	121	121¾	Pittsburgh	86	87¾
Toledo	113	114	Fort Wayne	72	73
Pacific Mail S. S.	122¾	121¾	Rock Island	80¾	80¾
Quicksilver Co.	46	46	Northwest	30¾	31¾
Harlem	108¾	110	Galena	103	104
Canton	34¾	34¾	Mich. & Missouri	28	29

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	110	American Exchange	106¾
Mechanics'	117	Bank of the Republic	107
Union	116	Bank of N. America	105
America	90	Irving	60
Phenix	104¾	Metropolitan	108
Tradesmen's	105	Continental	80¾
Butchers' and Drovers'	126	St. Nicholas	90
Merchants' Exchange	88	Commonwealth	85
Commerce	104¾	Atlantic	73
Mechanics' & Traders'	105	Importers' & Traders'	108
Broadway	156	Park	127
Ocean	96¾	New-York Ex. Bank	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76	106	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	49
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	113	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	122	Chi. & N. W. Int. D.	56¾
Erie 2d, mortg. '85	119	Chi. & N. W. 7s '83 ser 30	80
Erie 3d, thirds, '92	113	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	46¾
Erie R. bonds, '85	102	Del., Lack. & W. 7s	115¾
Erie R. fifths, '96	108	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	111
Buf., N. Y. & P. 1st, '76	117	Tol. & Wab. 1st s	106
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st	107	Tol. & Wab. 2d s	93
Harlem 6ds, '62, '63	111¾	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	22
Hor. seconds, '76	104	M. & P. du C. 6ds	107
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	Gal. & Chic. ext.	112
M. S. & N. I. 1st	122	Chi. & R. I. 1st s	104
M. S. & N. I. 2d	110	Chi. & R. I. 2d s	110
Mich. S. & N. Ind. sds	80¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	86
Illinois Central, '76	119¾	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Alt. & T. H. Ests.	11¾	Clev. & Pitts. sinks	87
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, inc.	48	Mac. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	61

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending May 22:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$25,716	$21,964
Freight	8,112	6,445
Mails, &c.	1,250	1,300
Total	$35,080	$45,709

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week of May were:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$11,468	$18,550
Freight	28,550	36,154
Mails, &c.	1,500	1,500
Total	$41,547	$53,214

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week in May were:

1863	$72,846
1862	44,643
Increase	$28,403

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in May:

1863	$48,021
1862	36,616
Increase	$13,205

Of this gain over $7,000 was in passengers.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the same week were:

1863	$43,566
1862	20,016
Increase	$23,570

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, was as follows: Receipts $3,089,664 53, including $122,000 for Customs; payments, $2,265,246 03; balance, $25,808,678 36.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 28, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 10,396 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls. and 474 bags Corn Meal, 48,840 bushels Wheat, 52,412 bushels Corn, 103 bushels Rye, 365 bushels Oats, 4,157 pkgs. Provisions, and 723 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. Pots at $8@$8 12½, per 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce, inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Small sales were made at unchanged prices.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, to-day, at 51c.@52c., closing at 52c. for Middlings, ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 16,350 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 25; poor to choice extra State at $5 70@$6 20, chiefly at $5 70@$5 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$6 20 ⅌ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 15 @$5 35
Extra State.....5 70 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds. 5 15 @ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....6 20 @ 7 80
Extra Genesee.....6 25 @ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri.....6 30 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $5 50@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and steady; sales, 1,550 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$7 65 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is more active, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 30 for Allendale; $4 35@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 1,250 bbls.

HAY—North River Hale is active and steady, at 90c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet steady, at 15c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—An active inquiry prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at prices ranging from $16@$19 ⅌ 1,000 feet. Other kinds are in moderate demand, at unchanged rates. The Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, says: "Lumber continues to arrive but moderately, though sufficient to keep up the assortment and fair stock. Hemlock and Spruce are received daily, but the demand is yet larger than the supply, and they are sold as fast as they are received. The sales have been fair at prices per our schedule, as dealers can now buy from a pretty fair stock. All kinds of Lumber shipments will be larger than they have been for the past two weeks. The receipts by the Erie Canal during the 22 week in May were 7,219,054 ft. of Boards and Scantling, 193 M. Shingles, and by the Champlain, 314,594 feet of Boards and 3,560 feet Timber. The following are the ruling prices at the leading yards: Pine, clear, ⅌M, $40@$42; Pine, fourth quality, ⅌ M, $35@$37; Pine, select box, ⅌ M, $20@$23; Pine, Cheaning box, ⅌ M, $28; Pine, box, ⅌M, $19@$20; Pine, box, ½ ⅌ M, $15@$16; Fine Piece Plank, 11-inch, each, 35c.; Fine Piece Plank, 10-inch, each, 30c.@32c.; Fine Piece Plank, second quality, each, —; Fine Piece Plank, culls, each, —; Spruce Boards, each, 15c.@16c.; Spruce Floor Planks, each, 20c.; Spruce Plank, 2-inch, good, each, 22c.@23c.; Pine Tally Board, good, each, 22c.@23c.; Pine Tally Board, second quality, each, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock Boards, each, 11c.@12c.; Hemlock Joist, 3 by 4, each, 12c.@13c.; Hemlock Joist, 4 by 4, each, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock Wall Strips, 3 by 4, each, 3½; Cap Boards, Pine, clear, ⅌ M, $22@$23; Ash, good, ⅌ M, $35; Ash, second rate, ⅌ M, $20@$25; Oak, ⅌ M, $40@$45; Black Walnut, good, ⅌ M, $55@$60; Black Walnut, second quality, ⅌ M, $35@$40; Black Walnut, five-eighth inch, ⅌ M, $45@$50; Sycamore, ¾ inch, ⅌ M., $22; Cherry, good, ⅌ M., $45@$50; Cherry, second rate, ⅌ M., $25@$30; White Wood Chair Plank, ⅌ M., $30@$31; White Wood, 1 inch, ⅌ M., $33@$35; White Wood, ½ inch, ⅌ M., $22@$23; Shingles, first quality Shaved Pine, ⅌ M, $2 50@$2 62; Shingles, second quality Shaved Pine, ⅌ M, $2 30@$2; Shingles, first quality Sawed Pine, ⅌ M, $2 50@$2 62; Shingles, second quality Sawed Pine, ⅌ M, $2@$2 50; Shingles, common Sawed Pine, ⅌ M, $2 50@$2 50; Shingles, Sawed Hemlock, ⅌ M, $2 50@$2.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less disturbed and in good demand at firmer and advancing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 45. Amber Western at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber State, at $1 42@$1 43; Amber Michigan, at $1 42@$1 44; Milwaukee Club, at $1 36@$1 40; Chicago Spring, at $1 17@$1 30; Amber State, at $1 31 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in active demand, to-day, at former prices. Sales have been reported to-day, of 148,000 bushels at 75c.@76c., chiefly at 74c.@75c., in store and delivery, for shipping new and old mixed Western; 67c.@72c. for Unsound; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern, and 76½c.@78c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is very quiet at 90c.@$1 01, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Oats continue in good request, at a further advance, including Prince Edward's Island, at 75c.; Canada, at 72c.@74½c.; Western at 73½c.@75c.; State at 75c.@76c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy, at $1@$1 25 ⅌ bushel.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 18 hhds. and 463 bbls. New-Orleans, mainly by auction, at 42½c.@46c., and small lots of other kinds at drooping prices. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, and prices have been depressed. The demand has been restricted; sales, 2,650 bbls., $11 62½@$11 87½ for old Mess; $12 50@$12 62½ for new Mess, and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 5c.@7½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 400 boxes. Lard is more sought after, and is doing better; sales, 4,000 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand; sales 400 bbls., at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 9c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 bags East India, at $5 20@$5 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales 260 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9¾c.@11c., and Cuba at 10c.@11c., with 78 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been more sought after, at very full prices. The cargo of the ship *Oneida

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Orpheus.

WALLACK'S—The Stranger.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bianca, the Italian Wife.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—The Alps by Sunrise.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—Exhibition of Paintings.

NOAH'S BROADWAY—The Nativity.

HOPE CHAPEL—Dunlop's Holy Land.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, $4 will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to 1 o'clock this morning no later news, official or otherwise, had been received from Vicksburgh. Our Washington correspondent states that nothing had been received there up to a late hour last night. It begins to be the talk in official circles that the siege may continue a fortnight.

The latest rebel dispatches from the vicinity of Vicksburgh are from Jackson, dated the 24th and 25th. On the 24th the cannonading at Vicksburgh, which had continued up to that time, ceased at 9 o'clock in the morning. No explanation of the cessation of firing is given. An officer is said to have arrived at Jackson, who left Vicksburgh on the Tuesday morning previous. His report is, that Gen. Grant had made four assaults on the rebel works, all of which had been repulsed. Our own reports are later than this of the rebel officer, and are of a different nature. The Richmond *Whig*, in which we find these dispatches, has an editorial referring to them as encouraging. The rebels evidently count much on Gen. Grant being attacked in the rear by Johnston, who is said to be at Jackson with a rapidly accumulating force.

Deserters from the rebel army in Mississippi, who made their way into our lines after the battle of Raymond, have arrived at Cairo. They were conscripts, and belonged to the Fiftieth Tennessee regiment. They state that there have been at no time more than 10,500 rebel troops at Port Hudson.

Information has been received of the capture and destruction of a large number of Northern vessels by the pirates *Alabama* and *Florida*, which seem recently to have been acting in conjunction. A vessel which arrived in Philadelphia yesterday, from Pernambuco, brought Capt. Porter, of the ship *Oneida*, who reports the capture of his vessel by the *Alabama* on the 29th ult., in lat. 1° 40' S., lon. 29° W. At the same time he saw on fire the bark *Henrietta*, of Baltimore; and a few days prior, the *Alabama* and *Florida*, in company, had captured and destroyed the ship *Louisa Hatch*, the ship *Nora*, the ship *Charles Hill*, the bark *Lafayette*, the brig *Kate Cory* and the schooner *Kingfisher*. Information has also reached the Merchants' Exchange in this City, that the ship *Commonwealth*, of Boston, which left New-York on the 19th of March for San Francisco, was captured by the *Alabama* previous to the 24th ult. Most of the officers of the captured vessels are on their way home by way of England.

The opinion is entertained in some quarters that the rebel army at Fredericksburgh has recently been much reduced—that, in fact, the force in front of our lines is hardly more than a mere shell.

The rebel force in Wayne County, Kentucky, is estimated to number from six to eight thousand, and at last accounts Pegram had his headquarters near Monticello. The intentions of the rebels are as yet simply matter of conjecture, but the opinion is general in the West that they contemplate a bold move of some kind.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th announces the determination of the Rebel Government to carry out the law of retaliation to its fullest extent. Dr. Wm. W. Myers, Assistant Surgeon of the United States army, is now in the Libby Prison as a hostage for Dr. Green, of Pittsylvania, held by our Government as a hostage for an alleged traitor to the Rebel Confederacy now on trial for his life before a rebel Court. For two officers recently executed in Ohio, the *Enquirer* says, two national officers of equal rank now in the hands of the rebels are to suffer death.

There was a brisk skirmish near Baxter Springs, Kansas, on May 18, between a foraging party of forty-seven of our soldiers, twenty-five of whom were negroes, and a force of guerrillas. At last accounts twenty-eight of our men were missing.

The departure of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment (colored) for the seat of war yesterday, was the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration by the Bostonians. The regiment embarked for Port Royal. Its ranks are entirely full, and is uniformed in accordance with the regulations. Crowds lined the streets through which it passed, and it was greeted with cheers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Albany yesterday. A series of resolutions were adopted declaring that the Union shall not be divided, but condemn the placing of military above civil law, and indorse the sentiments of Gov. Seymour's letter to the Albany Vallandigham meeting.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a resolution to refer to a Special Committee the subject of adding another story to the City Hall for the accommodation of the Corporation Departments now occupying outside offices, and to make the building equal the height designed for the new Court-house, was presented, and laid over. A resolution was adopted to appoint the Mayor and four members of each Board of the Common Council to represent the City in the National Convention soon to be held in Chicago, in reference to an enlargement of the canals between the Great West and the Atlantic. Messrs. Farley, Ryers, Mitchell and Ottiwell were appointed the delegates from this Board. The Mayor sent in a veto on the resolution to donate $5,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, on the ground that the sum named is too liberal, in view of the small amount to be raised this year for donations. A new Family Aid ordinance, to replenish the present Relief Fund, was presented, and laid over. A resolution was adopted, directing the Croton Board to use the old style of Belgian pavement, instead of a new and more expensive style of larger blocks, which they have selected. The ordinance to amend the Annual Appropriation bill so as to make it conform to the alterations made in it by the Legislature, and the resolution to tender the hospitalities of the City to Brig.-Gen. Meagher, were concurred in. The resolution to appropriate $2,000 for the burial of deceased children of soldiers, and limiting the expense to $10 in each case, was amended by making the sum $2,500, and then passed. A communication from the City Inspector, stating that he has been making good progress in cleaning the streets since the 12th instant, was referred, and the whole street-cleaning subject made the special order for the next meeting. Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Donaldson had inadvertently misstated his proposition for the abrogation of the Hoakley contract—that instead of the requisitions claimed to be due ($81,000) and a further sum of $145,000, he wanted only $145,000 in all. The Board adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen failed of a quorum at their meeting last evening, and adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on next Monday. The Hoakley contract laborers were on hand in large force, filling the lobbies and hallways. In the other Board they were gratified by an assertion from Alderman Mitchell, that no plan for buying up the contract would be favored that did not make secure provision for their pay.

The rooms of the School of Design for Women, at the Cooper Institute, were thrown open last evening for the fourth annual exhibition, and a large number of visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the productions of the pupils. Probably not less than 500 pictures were shown, scarcely one of which might not be pronounced creditable, while not a few of the subjects merit the highest praise for originality of conception, poetry of sentiment and painstaking fidelity of execution.

Christian S. Lesch, James T. Rumford, Zebulon S. Rankin, John A. Rankin, James A. Scudder, James B. Bennett, William Vawter and George Laws, for "aiding and abetting those in arms against the United States Government," have been sentenced by Gen. Burnside to be confined at Johnson's Island, depot of prisoners of war, at hard labor during the war.

A decree of condemnation of the prize steamer *St. John* and cargo for breach of blockade and as enemy's property, was made in the United States District Court in Boston, on Tuesday, after evidence in the case had been heard. The *St. John* was captured in Bull's Bay, near Charleston, April 8, and is worth about $25,000. She arrived in Boston April 30, and was libeled May 1. The vessel and cargo are ordered to be sold on Saturday, June 6.

Some anonymous friend has generously presented the sum of $15,000 to the Auburn, N. Y., Theological Seminary, to increase its scholarship funds.

The examination of the colored sailor, Chas. Campbell, on a charge of killing the mate of the ship *Washington*, closed before United States Commissioner Osborne yesterday. Campbell was committed for trial.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, found five indictments against Solomon Kohnstamm, a wealthy German contractor of this City, for swindling the Government through false claims. The total amount of his swindling operations, it is said, will exceed $150,000. He is among the chief of the Government swindlers, exposed through the investigations of Commissioner Olcott, and the evidence of his guilt is abundant and conclusive.

The price of Gold Coin was steady yesterday at about 143¾ cent. Exchange 157@157½. Money easier to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ⅌ cent. Government Stocks in demand. The sales of the New Loan, for to-day, amount to $1,850,500. The General Stock Market improved over Wednesday's prices.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour was irregular in price; Wheat and Corn were dearer. Pork was heavy and cheaper. Lard, Butter and Cheese were active and buoyant. Beef, Lumber, Tess and Whisky were in good request. Cotton was moderately inquired for, and was a shade higher. Tallow was heavy and drooping. Groceries were quiet. Ocean Freights were depressed. No important changes transpired in other articles.

The State Loyal Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting at Utica, on Wednesday, was a decided success. It was very large, very enthusiastic, and distinguished by the entire absence of party feeling and the paramount determination to sustain the Government in its efforts to quell the rebellion and preserve the Union. A large portion of those in attendance were Democrats, brought thither probably, at least in part, by the expectation of hearing Mr. Brady or Mr. Van Buren, whose participation had been promised:—but in no instance was the slightest inclination evinced to give party feeling any prominence, or to make party interest the leading motive of effort and of action. Hon. Henry A. Foster, who presided, has always been a Democrat, but, like Judge Dean and others who sent letters to the meeting, declared that in such a crisis he knew no party and would suffer no political prejudices or preferences to interfere with the duty which he owed his country as a citizen and a patriot. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously and with the most hearty applause, expressed the same sentiments and evinced the same purpose. They were explicit in repudiating all party interests, in postponing all political differences until the supremacy of the Constitution is reestablished, in pledging full and complete obedience to all laws so long as they remain upon the statute book, appealing for the redress of wrongs and the establishment of political preferences to the judicial tribunals and to the ballot-box, and in repelling all thought of any peace which shall involve the disruption of the Union or the recognition of the right of secession. This seemed to be universally regarded as a platform upon which all loyal citizens could rally, whatever might be their differences as to men and measures,—and at the same time distinct enough and strong enough in its assertion of principle to carry the country through the war.

We trust the action of this Mass Assemblage will have a good effect in stimulating and consolidating the loyal sentiment of this State. Strenuous efforts are making by party demagogues to divert public attention from the great question at issue, and to fasten it upon minor and secondary matters. Gov. Seymour is just now taking the lead in this seditious and unpatriotic work. He is endeavoring to arouse the passions of the people against the National Government, by utterly false accusations, and by charges which he himself can scarcely believe to be well founded. He has asserted, as clearly and distinctly as he could, that this war is waged not to "put down rebellion at the South," but to "destroy free institutions at the North." If Gov. Seymour believes in his heart that this assertion is true, a lunatic asylum would be a much more fitting place for him than the Executive Chamber. He *knows* it is not true. He knows that the object of the war—the only object for which it is waged—is to put down the rebellion and restore the Union. He may possibly think honestly enough that the extinction of Slavery is also one of the results at which it aims. But he does not believe,—nor does he for one moment suspect that it is waged to "destroy free institutions at the North,"—that this is any part of the purpose of the Administration, that either the President or any member of his Cabinet, or Congress or any member of either branch of it, advocates or contemplates the prosecution of the war for such an object, or that any party in the country would sustain them for a single moment if they did. Gov. Seymour's assertion on this point is either a mere rhetorical flourish or a shameless and unprincipled attempt to impose upon the credulity of the Democratic party. In either case it is utterly unworthy of his position and character. We presume that, in point of fact, it is a reckless bid for the support of those whom it is feared Fernando Wood may draw over to the Peace party which he is about to organize.

If we may judge from the temper and tone of the mass meeting at Utica, the great body of the people of this State will scorn all such attempts to impose upon their common sense or to use their party relations for the destruction of the country. Whatever may be their opinion as to the wisdom of arrests in time of war by military authority in cases which the civil power cannot reach, they will not regard Mr. Vallandigham's comfort or rights as of more importance than the salvation of the country. They would rather that he, or any other man, should suffer wrongfully than that the rebellion should triumph and the Union perish. They know that these instances are exceptional—that they are incident to a state of war,—that they are thought by the Government to be necessary (whether they are or not) to the maintenance of rightful authority, and to the successful prosecution of the contest. And, if they cannot approve them, they will at least abstain from making them the pretext for aiding the rebels in destroying the Government. There was nothing in which the *Utica meeting* was more unanimous or more enthusiastic than in branding, as utterly false and unpatriotic, this attempt of Gov. Seymour to falsify the conduct and the motives of the Government, and to elevate the case of Vallandigham above the cause of the country.

Curses Coming Home to Roost.

Considering the length of time which Copperhead politicians managed to look on, if not with satisfaction, at least with contentment and in silence, at the practical suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the entire South before this war broke out; considering the placid approval or indulgence with which they witnessed, for nearly forty years, the nullification by every one of the Slave States of that essential and vital clause of the Constitution which guarantees to every citizen of the United States freedom of speech and trial by jury all over the Union; considering the eagerness with which they supported those provisions of the Fugitive Slave act which shamefully set aside the time-honored presumption of the common law, that every man is free till the contrary is proved, and imposed on the people of the Northern States the humiliation of seeing persons who might be their fellow-citizens carried into life-long bondage on the dictum, not even of a Court, but of a Commissioner—we cannot, for the life of us, much as we value forms, and much as we respect honest human lamentations, help taking a little dismal pleasure in the sight of their present griefs. When we remember that when Slavery daily and hourly either trampled our laws under foot or wrested them for the confusion or destruction of liberty, and for the deification of brute force, these men deprecated all protest and all indignation, we have no bowels of compassion for them, in their present affliction. Seeing how much violence and illegality they could endure for the benefit of Slavery, we know that they can endure very much more than they have yet encountered for the benefit of freedom. They are shocked by Judge Leavitt's refusal of a *habeas corpus* to Vallandigham—they, who thought it no shame that a Washington Judge should simply fine Brooks $300 for beating in the skull of a United States Senator in the Senate Chamber itself. They are horrified that a man may not in the North say his say in favor of peace—they who applauded for long years the system which forbade any man to say, in two-thirds of the Southern States, one word against Slavery, and who voted with the men who upheld this system as the highest political good. When Northern men, or non-slaveholders, were tarred and feathered and robbed every month, not by the sentence even of court-martial, but by the wild will of ruffianly mobs, the voices that are now so eloquent on behalf of law and order, did nothing but shout approval. Not one note of protest or of warning ever came from them; not one syllable did they ever utter, to admonish the nation of the demoralization which familiarity with such unchecked wickedness and illegality was sure in the long run to work. It is awful, now, forsooth, that men may not preach against war, under the protection of the Constitution; but it was simple and natural, that under that same Constitution no man dared say a word against either the morality or economy of treating the whole laboring population of one-half the Union as beasts of the field.

They are much troubled, just now, that their labors in defence of Constitutional forms, their invectives against arbitrary arrests and martial law, do not meet with a better response from the public, and do not produce much effect on the Government, and they want to know the reason why. We can tell them. It is because their zeal is new born. People naturally doubt the sincerity of defenders and expounders of the Constitution who, until it began to be strained on behalf of freedom, saw it set aside without a word of remonstrance. People cannot forget, if they would, that the saints who are now on the battlements, fighting vigorously in defence of it, managed to look on in silence during the reigns of Buchanan and Pierce, when every law on the statute book, and every provision of the Constitution, which interfered with the spread or maintenance of Slavery, were openly and shamefully disregarded. And there is not an honest man at the North who must not feel disgusted by the impudence which professes to see in the events of to-day proofs of the "decadence of the Republic," and which, overwhelmed in the days of the Toombses and Wigfalls, saw nothing to be feared or regretted save the speeches of the Abolitionists—in a state of things which converted this nation into the one apostle and defender of human bondage, to be found in the civilized world—which made the very name of American a synonyme amongst foreign nations for lawless violence, and which made the friends of freedom all over the earth blush over us as a scandal and disgrace. The best thing that could have been said for us at that day was that we were strong; the better thing may be said for us to-day that we are strong and right. Our violations of law at that day were committed in the service of villainy; they are to-day committed in the service of humanity. We now, it is true, suspend the *habeas corpus*, but it is that for the future truth, and justice, and freedom may be established on a sure and lasting foundation. We are, thank God, at last risking our liberties—if we are risking them at all—for something better than Southern "property." Whatever we sacrifice either of our law or Constitution is sacrificed for the gratification of a nobler passion than a thirst for "niggers." And if we perish we shall perish with the satisfaction—which, had our end come in the days when Copperhead demagogues held the reins of government, we could not possibly have enjoyed—of knowing that we have not destroyed our Government in the interest of kidnappers and pirates, but in a noble effort to find some better basis for a great nation than base connivance at a great crime.

The Siege of Vicksburgh.

The dispatches concerning affairs at Vicksburgh continue to be as nearly as possible incomprehensible. We have really, as yet, nothing definite from either side beyond our Washington dispatch published on Tuesday, which announced that on Friday of last week, the three corps of Gen. Grant's army had planted themselves on either flank and in the rear of Vicksburgh—the corps averaging about a mile in distance from the Court-house. We know nothing of any very heavy fighting after the battle of Big Black Bridge, twelve days ago, though we have a telegram from Cairo this morning announcing a terrible and bloody assault on Vicksburgh a week ago to-day. If it be so, the War Department must have known of it for some time, as they have been for four days in possession of intelligence from Grant's army up to 9 o'clock on last Friday.

A close comparison of the dates and statements of the rebel and loyal dispatches which we have been picking up and publishing during the week, will show that nearly all the stories of fights in them refer to the series of battles which ended with that of Big Black Bridge. The rebel authorities appear to have held back the news of the disasters they suffered in Grant's advance; and they seem only to be getting it piecemeal now. The fact is, we suppose, that the rebels find more difficulty now to hear from Vicksburgh than we do. Jackson, from which their telegrams are dated, is but forty miles from the besieged stronghold; but the places have no communication with each other, except through such persons as may escape from Vicksburgh. The rebel telegrams are simply the rumors that reach Jackson by one means or another. Now that the people of the North know, and have settled down content in the belief that the "Stars and Stripes" did *not* wave over Vicksburgh on Sunday last, we think it would be no harm if the Government at Washington would furnish the public with correct statements of the news they have on hand. There ought certainly to be daily communication by steamboat between Porter's fleet and Memphis—from whence the wires extend all over the country.

There are still statements from rebel sources that reinforcements are being hastened forward to Vicksburgh from all points in the South at which there are spare regiments; but Grant's position forbids any fear for him though they should accumulate fifty thousand men to attack him.

The Streets.—The contractor, or sub-contractor, for cleaning the streets of this City, having completely failed in his duty, the City Inspector took the job in hand a fortnight ago, in compliance with a resolution of the Commissioners of Health, directing him to do so. The work was commenced with a force of from seven to eight hundred men, including cartmen; and it is claimed that, in a fortnight, *fifty thousand loads* of stuff, including ashes and garbage, have been removed from the streets. Having accomplished thus much, the City Inspector now reports that "the nuisance arising from filthy streets no longer exists." We are very grateful to the City Inspector for what he has done, and cheerfully acknowledge that it is not a little; but we suspect it would not be very hard work to get another "fifty thousand loads of stuff" from the streets of New-York. Many of the densely populated streets running north from Canal-street are still in a shocking condition, not to mention many others in other sections of the City. Now that the City Inspector has been authorized to take the work in hand, we hope he will have it properly done, as it is impossible to deceive the people in this matter. The evidence daily presented to four, at least, out of five of their senses, forbids deception. It would be well for the City Inspector to actually *inspect* the City, as his title implies he will do, and not merely be satisfied with the reports of subordinates. It was bad enough to have dirty streets before, and be forced to pay heavily for their being kept dirty; but under our present duplicated and complicated system, or want of system, of keeping them clean, we ought at least to have perfect results, as we will certainly be taxed for them. The City Government, we suppose, will not scruple to pay for work actually accomplished by the City Inspector, though we do not see that it could be called upon to pay the other parties for work not accomplished.

Mr. Delavan, in a brief report of his labors, makes some excellent suggestions in regard to other imperatively-demanded sanitary improvements, which, now that hot weather is setting in, deserve attention.

Cotton, and How to Get It.

It has been stated that on a careful calculation it is judged that two hundred thousand bales of cotton have been released from rebel embargo by Gen. Banks' recent successes in Western Louisiana. This cotton, in one mode and another, but perhaps slowly, will be got to market; for it is to be observed that almost universally, as our armies have advanced into cotton-growing districts, the owners of the staple have been found anxious to sell it, even to Yankees, and to get "greenbacks" in payment. Men who have been active in the rebel army, but who have dodged home on the advent of the "Federals," to look after their negroes and families, (their negroes first,) have been known to degenerate in a few days from chivalric champions of "Southern rights" into cunning and successful cotton brokers and contraband traders—making partnership with avaricious "Yankees"—and the twain driving a highly lucrative business in cheating their respective Governments of their "belligerent rights."

"Cotton *is* King" in the Southern heart—say what we may of its title to rule elsewhere. All that a Southerner hath will he give—for his cotton. He will follow its fortunes in the Confederacy so long as the Confederate armies watch over and protect it—but, without compunction or remorse he will shift his allegiance and make his bed on cotton when he finds it enveloped in the National lines. The Yankee, in theory, the cotton-planter holds as his mortal enemy; but a more unnatural and hated enemy than a Yankee is he who sticks a torch into the planter's cotton bales. Hence it happens that in many districts in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, where, a year ago, a "Federal" soldier would have been shot as worse than a wild beast, the presence of a body of Union troops is hailed as a blessing, because it frightens away the guerrillas, who are all cotton-burners, and affords the planters and holders opportunity to realize wonderful prices for their cotton.

It is estimated, we see, that Gen. Grant, supposing him to take and hold both Jackson and Vicksburgh, will release a million bales of cotton, which may also be expected soon as an addition to the world's supply. This calculation is wide of the mark—a half million would be a big estimate, even if the greater part of the State were rid of rebel troops, which is not likely to be the case very soon. But supposing that a quarter of a million bales only are obtained, this amount, added to that which Gen. Banks' Department is expected to yield, will make an addition to the general supply that must be felt very perceptibly in the prices of all cotton goods, both here and abroad. Already, we find, there is a heavy decline in sheetings, cotton muslins, and cotton goods generally, amounting to 20 per cent., and in some cases more, owing to the changed prospects of the cotton market. The great and unexpected contributions in the Southwest are not only in themselves sufficient to produce a decline in prices, but they bear a certain promise for the future that will prevent a further material advance.

Our Government should take care to foster and encourage a trade which will give the largest amount of this reclaimed cotton to market. This trade, rightly conducted, may become a bond of re-Union with thousands of persons in the Confederate States. If they are sore for the loss of their slaves, which *must* go free, the high price to be got for their cotton will nearly make up the loss; and they will be glad to be quits evenly with the rebellion. The Government does not seem to have put in force any general policy of seizing for itself and *confiscating* cotton in the cotton-growing districts of the South that have come within our control; and perhaps, under the circumstances, it is quite as well that it has not been done. If all the cotton found within our advanced lines be confiscated, there will be no motive for its owners to bring it out from its thousand places of concealment; no inducement to move it to river banks or railroads from the interior plantations, which our troops cannot be expected to visit; no care on the part of the owners, in fact, to preserve a bale, seeing that neither they nor their families will ever enjoy the proceeds of a pound of it; and the result will be a bonfire throughout the South—every man burning what he can no longer hope to use. In this way, our Government agents would not get five thousand bales where five hundred thousand are expected, and one of the strongest holds on the *interests* of Southern people would be lost.

A Waste of Labor.—Our neighbor, the *Herald*, wastes a great deal of space and labor in canvassing the relative success of the two Conventions which met at Utica on Tuesday and Wednesday, in what it assumes to be their objects. The first seeks to make Mr. Chase President, and the other aims to achieve the same feat for Mr. Seward, according to the *Herald*. Being just now especially devoted to the renomination and reelection of Mr. Lincoln, that journal naturally opposes both. It can take comfort. Its candidate is in no danger from either of the others, so far as the action of the Utica Conventions are concerned. Both those bodies, according to the best of our knowledge and belief, utterly ignored the claims of the distinguished statesmen named, and, indeed, of everybody else to the Presidency. We did not see nor hear of a single man, in either meeting, who would express himself in favor of Chase, Seward, Lincoln or anybody else for President. There seemed to be a very general conviction that unless we were to have a country, it would be a matter of very little consequence who should be President; and that the first thing in order was, therefore, to crush the rebellion and restore the Union. When that has been accomplished, we can begin to talk about Presidential candidates.

The Peterhoff Question.

The action of our Government in withdrawing the mails of the *Peterhoff* from the custody of the prize-officers, and giving them up to the English authorities, is not passed by entirely without discussion in England; and though there are doubtless many there whose hearts exulted over the announcement of the fact, as being another proof that all the world must crouch before the British lion, yet there are not wanting some who look at the affair in another aspect, and see in it a limitation of the rights of belligerents, which may hereafter be very injurious to England when she again has a war upon her hands. "Historicus," who has lately published such excellent letters on international questions, has written one upon this subject. He cites the ancient claim that a neutral convoy privileged the vessels under its charge from search and capture, which England resisted, and destroyed the Danish fleet in resisting; and he shows very clearly and forcibly that the claim of inviolability set up for the *Peterhoff's* mails because they bore the official seal is the same claim, but in a stronger form. For if the convoy of a national ship-of-war is no guarantee of the good faith of a vessel, how much less is the mere presence of an official seal a guarantee of the contents of a mail-bag? And he goes on to show, what is obvious to any one who has given the subject a moment's thought, that the instant the rule is established that a mail-bag is inviolable, that moment all the true papers connected with a vessel and her cargo are sure to be deposited there, leaving only false and simulated ones for the inspection of belligerent vessels.

There has been a disposition in some quarters of our country to claim from this affair an advantage for neutrals in time to come. We cannot look upon it in this light. As long as the nations agree upon allowing a blockade as a means of carrying on war, it is for the interest of all of them that there should be as little opportunity for fraud and deception as possible. Let them adopt the broad rule that private property is to be inviolable in war, as well on sea as on land, if they please. The whole system of war will then be changed; so far changed as to entirely do away with any question of mails at all. But so long as the present system prevails, and it is the rule of war that neutrals shall not violate a blockade, there can be but one interest for all nations, so far as means of fraud are concerned. Everything should be open and above board upon a neutral vessel. There should be no means of fraud; and yet the adoption of the rule claimed in the case of the *Peterhoff* gives to every vessel an inviolable receptacle of fraud. It sets up the shield of international law before that which the Courts have always exerted their utmost endeavors to prevent, and to punish whenever they have been able to discover it.

It can never be a substantial gain to any nation thus to protect deceit and dishonesty. And instead of looking at the giving up of the mails of the *Peterhoff*, as a step favorable to our interests as a nation, which is and is to be almost always neutral, we fear that the principles involved in it, to use the words of "Historicus," "are fraught with consequences the most dangerous and disastrous." He looks at it, it is true, with reference to the interests of England alone. But the preservation of international law from becoming the inevitable cover for deceit, is an interest far wider than the interests of any one nation.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—The Rebellion to be Put Down—The Sentiments of Gov. Seymour's Letter Indorsed.

Albany, Thursday, May 28.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day. There was a full attendance. The resolutions readopt the declaration of the last State Convention, in regard to the support of the Government to suppress the rebellion. They declare that while peace is desired by every patriot, it must be on a basis of the restoration of the Union under the Constitution; that the present Administration is not any more capable of making such a peace than it has shown itself to conduct a successful war; and that any attempt to urge it to a peace will only enable it in conjunction with the Davis Government to consummate a separation of the States, to which the Democrats will never submit. The resolutions then refer to the declarations of the Loyal League Convention, which they construe as placing the military above the civil power, and accept the issue proclaiming the determination to stand by the Constitution and against all such slavish and despotic doctrines. They admit the jurisdiction of military law within the lines of warlike operations, but declare every attempt beyond those limits to prostrate civil power by military force treason to the country and Constitution. They indorse the sentiments of the Governor's letter to the Albany meeting.

From San Francisco.

SALE OF THE CONDEMNED SCHOONER CHAPMAN.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 26.

Sailed, ship *Derby*, for Hong Kong, carrying 20,000 sacks of wheat and $60,000 in treasure.

Spoken, April 8, lat. 20° north, long. 42° west, ship *Bunker Hill*, from New-York for San Francisco.

Coffee has further advanced.

Grain is firm, with small sales at advancing prices.

The schooner *J. M. Chapman*, recently condemned as a privateer, was sold to-day by the U. S. Marshal, for $7,000. She will be hereafter used for the Mexican coast trade. Her contraband cargo, comprising two 12-pounders, brass howitzers, shells, powder, rifles and pistols, were knocked down for Government account.

Promotions in New-York Regiments.

Albany, Thursday, May 28.

The following are the latest promotions in New-York regiments: Henry M. Allis, Major, Seventy-fourth; Edwin P. Davis, Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Wm. H. Printup, Lieutenant-Colonel, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Alexander Strain, Major, One Hundred and Fifty-third; Augustus Pruyn, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth cavalry; Wm. R. Farnell, Major, Fourth cavalry; Henry H. Hall, Colonel, Fourth artillery; Thomas Allcock, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth artillery; Thomas D. Seaks, Major, Fourth artillery; Simon Levy, Lieutenant-Colonel, Independent Corps Light Infantry.

The Governor has appointed John D. Van Buren, of Orange County, Paymaster-General on Staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 28.

Jay Cooke, General Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $2,000,000 in Government bonds, to-day, at the several Agencies in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and the West.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Full Report of Mr. Gerrit Smith's Speech.

The following is a full report, from the Utica Herald of May 28, of the speech delivered in the Loyal League Convention at Utica on Tuesday last:

This strikes me as a very mixed assemblage, politically considered, and, to a certain point of view, morally considered also. Here we are, Democrats and Republicans, temperance men and anti-temperance men, some one thing and some another, and there are soldiers among us. I see soldiers [Applause] who have returned from the battle-field wet with the sweat of war, and some of them with its blood. They have returned to receive our benedictions and to be the witnesses of our enduring and deep gratitude for their heroic defence of our bleeding country. [Applause.] Now what is the object that has had the power to collect this heterogeneous assemblage? I answer, it is a common cause. This is the mighty lodestone that has been able to draw us together, in spite of our mutual differences in spite of our different views and different character. There are persons so bigoted and so impracticable as not to consent to come into a common cause. I know Democrats who, not even to save their beloved country—I cannot say, however, how beloved to them—[laughter]—there are Democrats, I say, who, not even to save this dear country, will consent to vote any other than a Democratic ticket; and I know Republicans who will not consent to vote any other but a Republican ticket; and I know Abolitionists, and I am ashamed of them, [laughter,] and even Temperance men, who will not consent to work with any other than their own sort of people. But we, I think God for it, are not such. We, though differing from each other at many points, can, nevertheless, when the nation calls for it, consent to work together. Now, I ask, what is this common cause which has drawn us together? Just here give me your special attention. I ask, again, what is this common cause? Is it to save the Constitution? Oh! it is inexpressibly more than that. There are many good, patriotic men, who don't wish the Constitution saved as it is; they wish to have it altered. I, for one, would not have one word of it altered; I have pleaded for it with lips and pen, more than any Democrat living or dead. I would not have one word in it altered. [Applause.] Well, if this common cause is not to save the Constitution as it is, is it to save the Union? Oh! no! unspeakably more than that. There are good men, and wise men, who do not like all the terms of our Union; I like them all. [Applause.] I have never taken in my life, with lips or pen, the slightest exception to any of them; and probably never shall. Well, is it then the saving of the country that is this common cause? It is not even that, for there are many good men who do not like the present boundaries of our country. They wish it to be made smaller. For my own part, every rood of it is dear to my heart. [Applause.] I would not have one star spare from the National flag. [Applause.] Not even poor South Carolina. [Applause and laughter.] I love even South Carolina. I love her for the memory of her noble men who stood by the side of our revolutionary fathers. I love her for another reason; I love her for what she will become again when she shall have come out of her present degeneracy and madness. Well, now, if this common cause which has drawn us together is not the saving of the Constitution, nor the saving of the Union, nor the saving of the country, pray what then is it? My answer will be—and it will leap up from all your hearts to your lips—it is the putting down of this wicked and causeless rebellion. [Applause.] That is the common cause that has drawn us together. And now mark you we all stand together at this point, where all good and just and patriotic men can and do stand with us. [Applause.] And then one thing more; that is the very point where unpatriotic and selfish men refuse to stand with us. The very point. And yet, some of these unpatriotic and self-seeking men, and traitors among them, are very eager to assure us of their intense regard for the Union and Constitution and country. But when we turn upon them with the question, Are you for putting down the rebellion? they are found wanting. That is just the entire test to apply to them, and under its application they fail. I remember that more than thirty years ago, when Great Britain was agitated by the proposition to abolish British Slavery, some Quakers supplied themselves with an image of a kneeling slave, and the appealing question was running out of its mouth, "Am I not a man and a brother?" When the candidates for seats in Parliament would come around to these Quakers and solicit their votes, and tell them of the many fine things they would do if elected—things peculiarly acceptable to Quakers—these cunning Quakers would direct in the face of these candidates this kneeling image, and ask them, "Can you go that?" If you can't go that, we can't go you." And so do I do with these men, when they prate about their love for the Constitution, the Union and the country. I ask them, and you ask them, can you go for putting down the rebellion? If you can't go that, we can't go you. O, why should we go these vile hypocrites—for such they are—who talk about being for the Constitution and the Union and the country, and yet go, not for putting down the rebellion, the putting down of which can alone save these blessings to us, and the triumph of which will rob us of them all? And now we have before us but one duty; our one work is the work of putting down the rebellion. You have got to come to this point. I don't allow myself to be a co-worker with anyone on earth who does not come to this point. The putting down of this rebellion must be done, come what will to Constitution and Union, and even country. [Applause.] Can you go that? [Applause, and cries of "Yes, yes."] For I hold that our duty to Justice, in putting down this rebellion, is infinitely more commanding and absolute than any duty we owe to the Constitution or the Union, or even the boundaries of our country. I claim that we are to go for putting down the rebellion unconditionally. Can you go that? You are not to say, we will consent to put down the rebellion on condition of the saving of the Constitution, the saving of the Union, or the saving of the country. You are to say, we go for putting down the rebellion unconditionally, and that is just where these traitorous enemies will not go along with us. [Applause.] What! some one questions me, Would you go for putting down this rebellion with all the possible risks that the Union, the Constitution, and the country might go down with it? I answer, I would. I answer, I make no calculation at all at that point. My only duty here is to do the first, the putting down of this rebellion. And hence, some old Abolitionists, perhaps, would ask me, Do you go for putting down this rebellion at all possible hazards, that Slavery may survive and be stronger than ever? I would. I run that risk. [Applause.] I have no conditions to make in behalf of any of my hobbies, and have not had since the day the news reached me at Peterboro of the bombardment of Sumter. [Applause.] And now let me here say, that in my philosophy, the putting down of evil cannot bring any harm to any good, cannot bring any help to any evil. Hence the putting down of this rebellion, which is the crime of crimes, cannot bring any possible harm to any good, in the Constitution, in the Union, or in the country, or in Freedom—none whatever. I call it the crime of crimes. Earth has never known a greater crime than this attempt to destroy a nation which had never done anything to provoke that attempt, a nation which had always been not only just, but exceedingly partial, to those guilty of this piratical and murderous attempt. [Applause.] And now let me here say, that to make ourselves most effective in this work, we ought to cultivate earnestness. Oh! what an immense advantage the South has had over us in that respect! If all our early Generals—I beg your pardon, Mr. President, I didn't include yourself—[laughter]—you are too nearly kindred to me that I should do that—I say if our early Generals had had but a tithe of the earnestness that characterizes the South and Southern Generals, we should not have needed to be meeting here; the rebellion would long ago have ended. And there is one thing more we need to cultivate, and that is resentment. Can you go that? ["Yes, Sir," and applause.] I know there is a sentimental, namby-pamby religion, which takes fright at the idea of cultivating resentment. We need more resentment to fight the rebels as we ought to fight them. That has been our want all the way through. I recall a conversation with that great and good man, THEODORE PARKER, which I had a few years before his death—a conversation on the elements in human character. He claimed great credit for our power of persistent hating. That's like him; and were he now alive, you might be sure of having at least one hearty hater of the rebellion. He would exclaim with the Psalmist, "Do not I hate them, O Lord! I hate them with a perfect hatred." Perhaps some one would remind me of the prayer, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Now, I hold that this resentment is entirely compatible with the highest civilization and purest Christianity, and entirely consistent with forgiveness; but, moreover, these rascals do know what they do. [Great laughter and applause.] Our Saviour had none such in his eye when he prayed. [Applause.] They know what they do, and they do it with a hatred and with a will that puts to shame our indecision and gentleness. I say, we must go unconditionally for putting down the rebellion. And let me add, our loyalty is to be unconditional. We have tried our Government and we can trust it. [Applause.] I do not say that we are bound to agree with it in all its views of tariffs and other things; I do not say that we are bound to approve all war measures even. It is entitled to our loyalty, because it has abundantly proved itself to be honestly and earnestly intent on putting down the rebellion. I observed this forenoon a skittishness on one point—at the point of politics. A word on that. I have observed, I mean to say, that some persons are afraid that this grand Loyal League, into which I would have all right men of the North, South, East and West enter, will become a party machine. Now I would have this grand Loyal League a mighty power in politics. That's my view of it. [Applause.] I would have it work day and night to keep out of political office every man who is not unconditionally against the rebellion. I do not say keep out of office Democrats or Republicans, but every man who does not stand by the Government, who is not unconditionally for the Government. I have never in my life voted a Republican ticket; for I am, as I think, a Democrat of Democrats. Not a sham, spurious Democrat; but a man going for equal rights of all men. [Applause.] If any man here can say, I am a Democrat, I answer in Paul's words—"I, more." Our great work is before us. It is not to save the Union, or the Constitution, or the country; that is all prating. I do not want to hear a man speak about his love for his country, but rather about his hatred of the rebels. I will infer his love for his country from his hatred of the rebels. Put down the rebellion, and the Union, and the Constitution, and the country will take care of themselves. If a murderer should be discovered in Utica, the concern is to be not for the safety of Utica, but to arrest and punish the murderer. Arrest and punish him, and Utica will take care of herself. Nor do I want you to talk about what shall be done after the rebellion is put down. The rebellion is not put down yet, and we never shall put it down if we allow ourselves to be diverted from the actual and urgent duties of the present to speculations in regard to the future. The only problem, Mr. President, that we can solve today, is putting down the rebellion. I would postpone every other thought to that solution. Let me add, "Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof." We must grudge nothing; we must grudge no help, no precious treasure, no precious lives. Neither treasure nor life would be worth anything to us, or any right minded man, if this rebellion were triumphant. If we should fail, we shall need no property to live on, for then we shall be sinking under loads of infamy and anguish of heart, and shall desire to live no longer.

Letter from Judge Denio, of the Court of Appeals.

UTICA, May 28, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I feel obliged to the Committee for the invitation to the popular demonstration which is to take place this week in this city, and for the opportunity of perusing the resolutions which are expected to be offered. The sentiments appear to me to be just and patriotic, and they have my earnest approval.

No crisis in the history of society ever before so persuasively called upon a people to forego all party and personal differences, and to devote their whole heart, and whatever of influence or consideration they may individually possess, to the cause of their country, to the preservation of their territory in its integrity, and to the upholding of its fundamental institutions. It is easy to point out mistakes and imperfections in the civil and military administration of the Government, and, after the fact, to show how they might have been avoided or remedied; and there is naturally a temptation to persons who, like myself, did not aid, by their suffrages, in bringing the persons actually exercising the powers of government into their official positions, to dwell much upon, and to exaggerate such errors, and under the influence of party sentiments to lose sight of the character and importance of the contest in which we are engaged. But the persistence in such a course of thought and action is as wrong in principle as it is hurtful to the National cause. A Government, like ours, based upon popular suffrage, in which official positions are renewable at brief intervals, can never suffer permanently, or for any considerable time, from erroneous precedents; but there is great danger, in a time like this, that while a portion of the people are employing their energies in disparaging the actual Administration, and endeavoring to bring it into contempt and to cover it with odium, that the National forces and the people at large, distracted and discouraged by the clamor of parties, will lose heart and hope; and that the conflict for the suppression of the rebellion, which can never be abandoned, will be thereby prolonged. Hence it is to me a gratifying feature in your demonstration, that it proposes to ignore party distinctions, and to embrace loyal men of all shades of political opinion. If the insurgent leaders could be once thoroughly persuaded of the truth that every man and woman in the loyal States is as thoroughly determined to resist their projects of dismemberment, as I believe that, for the most part, they really are, that conviction would go further than many regiments of armed men to bring the contest to an end. Men of all parties ought, by the plainest dictates of patriotism, to yield to the existing National Government a full, ingenuous and cordial support, not only by contributions of men and means, but by encouraging language and a hearty sympathy in their labors and trials.

I can perceive no reasons for discouragement. The conspirators, who had been long engaged in maturing their wicked schemes, saw the country disarmed and quiet, unused to war or to arms, and cultivating only the arts of peace; and they, in collusion with some of the heads of the executive departments, and members of the Federal Legislature—men whom no sentiments of personal honor and no oaths could bind—seized upon the National fortresses, public defences and magazines of arms, upon the whole Southern coast and the great rivers, commenced a bloody war upon the loyal States and people, and, inviting foreign nations, who hated our free institutions and dreaded our increasing power, to come and take part with them, attempted to seize the Capital of the Republic, founded by the Father of his Country, and bearing his venerated name, and avowed their determination to subvert and destroy the Union of the States, to establish which he had devoted the labors of his life. If this shall be accomplished, the last hopes of the friends of freedom here and throughout the world will be extinguished in shame and sorrow. But how has this nefarious enterprise thus far sped? The fortresses and the seaports have been nearly all recovered. Several of the States embraced in the insurgent organization have been reclaimed and brought back to their duty, and the Federal authority has been re-established in them; and moreover the great father of waters, the mighty Mississippi, the common highway and outlet to the ocean of more than three millions of faithful, free and industrious people, has, there is reason to believe, been wrested from their treacherous grasp, and restored to the uses of friendly commercial intercourse. The foreigner has not accepted the treasonable invitation; and every omen augurs the triumph of the National cause. Let us not, by our dissensions, prolong the horrors of the contest.

But we should not forget that we are not in arms for purposes of conquest or dominion. Our purpose is simply to restore our glorious Union. That done, and due punishment being meted out to the leading conspirators, who have offended equally against their compatriots and us, and our laws and the Constitution should resume their wonted supremacy.

Gratitude and admiration for the gallant achievements of our brave soldiers and officers, and sympathy for their sufferings and dangers are sentiments which, on an occasion like this, rise spontaneously in every mind. And then the heroic youth who have fallen on the field of battle! Their blood is upon the guilty heads of the conspirators, but their memory will be eternally cherished by a grateful country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, H. DENIO.

Letter from the Governor of Delaware.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1863.

Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, inviting me to be present at an assemblage of loyal citizens at Utica, on the 27th instant.

I assure you that it would give me pleasure to participate in the proceedings of the meeting, but my official engagements forbid.

Concurring entirely in its object, I desire to express my approval of the employment of every means available for the suppression of the rebellion.

I rejoice to believe that the people, more than ever, comprehend the magnitude of the contest and the tremendous interests involved in the issue—that they now, more than ever before, evince a calm, but firm determination that the Government must be sustained.

Let the Administration rely upon their intelligence and public virtue, and go straight onward, whether in fighting its open foes, or in suppressing the treasonable efforts of sympathizers, who claim the protection of the laws, while contributing their influence to the support of the public enemy.

Let the people trust those who are constitutionally invested with this power, and clothed with the duty of maintaining the integrity of the Union.

Let us have faith that "right makes might," and as good citizens outside the Chief Magistrate, whose honesty not even the malice of his enemies has ventured to question, in his efforts to quell this wicked insurrection, and to restore a lasting peace, by the vindication of the supremacy of the Government over the whole land.

I am, with great respect, WILLIAM CANNON.

S. T.—1860—X.

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To imitate or use it for any other purpose is a crime, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Parties are warned of the consequences of filling empty bottles with any other mixture, whether calling it Plantation Bitters or by any other name. We pay cash 50 cents per dozen, or $7 20 per gross, for all empty bottles, delivered at our manufactory, No. 105 Liberty-st., thus removing any excuse for ignorance.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Earlier Philadelphia and Boston. Only issues of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

CASTERLINE—HAWKES.—In Unionville, Orange County, on Tuesday, May 19, by Rev. B. F. Wadsworth, THOMAS CASTERLINE and HARRIET N. HAWKES, eldest daughter of Peter G. Hawkes, all of Unionville.

OGDEN—MAGIE.—On Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Magie, ROBERT T. OGDEN and MARY H., daughter of Ogden Magie, Esq., all of Elizabeth, N. J. No cards.

OGDEN—RENSHAW.—In Southport, Conn., on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Charles Lindsley, WILLIAM B. OGDEN, of this City, and LILLY F., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Renshaw, of the former place.

SMITH—SEVERANCE—SEVERANCE—WILLCOX.—In Leyden, Mass., at the bride's father's, on Wednesday, May 27, by Rev. Dr. Chandler, H. O. SMITH and Miss HELEN M. SEVERANCE. Also, by the same, on Wednesday, May 13, 1863, Dr. CHARLES KING SEVERANCE, formerly of Staten Island, N. Y., and MARY ELIZABETH M., daughter of Dr. Milo Willcox, all of Shelburne Falls, Mass. No cards.

WILLCOX—MASON.—On Thursday, May 21, at the Union Baptist Church, Jersey City, by Rev. J. R. Baumes, of New-London, Conn., MONSON A. WILLCOX, of Newtown, L. I., and SARAH E., daughter of A. G. Mason, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BONNER.—On Wednesday, May 27, Miss ISABELLA BONNER, in the 66th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 125 Thompson-st., corner of Prince-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CHEESEBROUGH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 28, LOUISA, wife of William D. Cheesebrough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, May 30, at 9 o'clock, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square.

CHAMBERLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, AUGUSTUS DEMINTON, son of L. B. and Angelique Chamberlin, aged 3 months and 11 days.

DICKENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, of a lingering illness, ANDREW G. DICKENSON, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends, and relatives of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 51 Hicks-st., on Sunday, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ISAACS.—On Thursday, May 28, after a painful illness, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, the beloved son of Samuel R. and Almira L. Isaacs, aged 11 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 120 East 46th-st., without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, on the evening of Wednesday, May 27, LOUISA RIDDERY, wife of John A. Livingston, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday, May 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Nicholas-avenue and 127th-st., and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

ONDERDONK.—In Gallipolis, O., on Sunday, May 24, BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS ONDERDONK, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison ave., on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

PARKER.—On Wednesday, May 27, JAMES PARKER, Esq., of Mott Haven, Westchester County, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 3 o'clock.

POWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 28, JEANETTE W., wife of Charles H. Powell, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Hoey, aged 21 years, 11 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 Adelphi-st., this (Friday) morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Huntington, L. I., for interment.

RANDEL.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, EZRA RANDEL, aged 68 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Friday, May 29, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 146 Clinton-st., near Grand-st. His remains will be taken to Greenfield, Conn., for interment.

TABELE.—On Tuesday morning, May 26, Mrs. MARY BROWER, relict of the late Philip Tabele, Sr., in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and congregation of the First Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Timpson, No. 78 West 12th-st., on Friday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

TURNBULL.—On Thursday, May 28, after a lingering illness, GEORGE LEONIDAS, son of Charles S. and Ellen E. Turnbull, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 172 Spring-st., on Saturday afternoon, May 30, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Thursday, May 28, JAMES WALLACE, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, May 27, suddenly, DAVID WEBB, Colonel of the Horatio Seymour Cavalry, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on 75th-st., west of 3d-av., on Friday, May 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITSON.—On fifth day (Thursday) of fifth month, 28th, MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Hannah S. Whitson.

Due notice will be given of her funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
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XXX. NOTICE. 1848. H. S. B.
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Yours, truly,
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entitled

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A TALE OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

BY ILLION CONSTELLANO.

WILL BE READY

ON

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 1,

IN

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER.

On the night of the 18th of May, 1822, Augustin Iturbide, after desperate efforts to carry out his plan of National independence, as published the previous year at Iguala, was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustin I., by the army and the populace of the capital. The anarchy which had suggested this step, however, was not ended by it. Santa Anna, then entering upon his career, was in command at Vera Cruz, and met the Emperor's attempt to remove him by coming out for the restoration of the Republic; Gen. Bravo, who had previously acted with Iturbide, instantly associated himself with other notable men to overthrow the Empire; and the country was seen in greater convulsions than ever. After a stormy reign of ten months, in the midst of bitter factions and conspiracies, the Emperor finally abdicated on the 23d of March, 1823, and thus terminated the only "*imperial*" regime Mexico has seen since the days of the Montezumas. It is from the histories of those stirring times that the author has drawn the materials of this tale.

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THE SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.—THE ANniversary of this Association will be held at the hall of the Historical Society, in this City, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on which occasion an address will be delivered by the President of the Society, Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D., and a poem by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Esq.

Members of the Association, their families and friends, and all Rhode Islanders in the City are respectfully invited to attend.

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(Late with Adrian H. Muller.)

EDWARD SIMTENICH, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PROPERTY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at the Derby Gallery, No. 626 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.

A very choice and beautiful collection of paintings, most of them being of the highest order of merit, the works of

CELEBRATED AMERICAN ARTISTS,

many of which were painted to order and purchased of the artists themselves. The examples include the names of

George Inness,	Bierstadt,	Eastman Johnson,
George L. Brown,	Louis Lang,	Van Beest,
Rossiter,	Wm. Hart,	Contourier,
Inman,	Vernet,	Nehlig,
Rondel,	Shattuck,	A. W. Warren,
O. S. Frere,	McEntee,	G. H. Hall,
Williamson,		

and many others of equal note.

Also,

THE LARGE HISTORICAL BATTLE-PIECE,
"THE LANDING OF BURNSIDE AT ROANOKE,"
BY
G. L. BROWN.

This interesting collection, an inspection of which will afford true pleasure to lovers of the fine arts, will be on exhibition on and from SATURDAY, May 30, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until day of sale. Catalogues ready Monday morning, June 1.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, WAGons, harness, &c., to close an estate.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell, at the salesroom No. 43 Cedar-st., on FRIDAY, May 29, at 10 o'clock:

Iron gray horse, 6 years old, body full, 16½ hands high, perfectly kind and gentle in single or double harness, ambles under the saddle, and squares trot in harness, and very fast.

Black saddle horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, long tail, very handsome, and very gay.

One cart horse, good for work and draft.

Black horse, very handsome, gentle in harness, and splendid saddle-horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old.

4-seat extension-top calash.
4-seat Park wagon, built by Wood Brothers.
4-seat Germantown, built by Brewster.
4-seat Rockaway, silver mounted, City made.
Top buggy.
4-seat Germantown, City built.
4-seat do.
6-seat, no top, wagon.
4 sundown wagons.
2 4-seat depot wagons.
2 shifting leather top buggies.
Single and double sets harness.
Farm harness.
Bridles, &c.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at Auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,
in lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libelled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid.

JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

BY JAMES M. MILLER,
Office No. 30 Pine-st.,
FRIDAY, May 29,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By order of and under the direction of Charles W. Baldwin, Esq., Executor of Rev. Charles Baldwin, deceased, one-half mile from the Harlem Railroad station at Fordham, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing on the Harlem River, the following described valuable property, viz.: Nine acres of land beautifully located, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are three dwellings. Persons wishing to purchase with a view of residence or investment will find this a favorable opportunity. Its easy access to the City, the natural beauty of the locality, surrounded by some of the finest improvements in the country, render it one of the most desirable places in the market for investment. A contemplated road, 100 feet wide, along the banks of the Harlem River, when completed, will pass within a short distance of this property, being in a direct line and continuation of 7th-av.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK—On THIS DAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, which have just arrived from Europe, including many fine Landscapes, Marine, Cattle and Cabinet pieces. Among them may be particularly noticed:

A SUPERB SHEEP GRAZING, by ..... VAN SEVERDONCK
A FINE MARINE, by ..... SCHAEF
WINTER ..... SMETS
CATTLE ..... SAVRY
SHEEP ..... WOUTERMARTENS

And many other fine subjects, all of which
WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

The above are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SIMTENICH, Auctioneer.

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

By D. W. IVES & CO. at the Derby Gallery, No. 626 Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7½ o'clock. A collection of cabinet paintings, many of which are of great merit and worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and comprising specimens by Innis, Rondel, Louis Lang, Inman, Parker, Hart, Armstrong, Rossiter, Manzoni, Buggie, Lacroix, Cafferty, Mathews, Nehlig and other celebrated American artists. The subjects represented include landscapes, marines, historical and genre subjects, fruit, flowers, &c. The attention of buyers is particularly requested.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF
OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TRUCKS, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON, Dec'd.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 162 Liberty-st., New-York:

TRUCKS'S NECK—About 86 acres of land, lying on both sides of the road leading from Westchester to New-Rochelle, and within a short distance of the village of Westchester, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Watson, Ferris and others. The property is well located, and comprises several fine building sites. The location is healthy, easy of access by steamboat to Westchester, or by Harlem Railroad to Williams' Bridge. The property will be sold in 2 or 3 parcels, if desired.

Maps of the property and any information in relation thereto, will be furnished on application to W. H. BOWNE, Westchester, or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

WM. H. BOWNE,
ANDREW ARNOW,
Executors of John Benson, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FINE AND MANTEL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, WILTON AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, CHINA, &c., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 2, 1863, at 10½ o'clock at No. 12 Bleecker-place, 10th-st., fourth door west of Broadway, all the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, satin brocatel and damask window curtains lined with silk, rosewood centre table, rosewood étagères, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany dining-room chairs, in maroon plush, china and glass ware, select oil-paintings by well-known artists, elegant mantel and pier glasses, library bookcase, chandeliers, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, rosewood and mahogany secretary-a-piece, Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The oil-paintings will be sold at 12 o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, June 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 162 Liberty-st., New-York:

ESOPUS—A valuable country seat at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about 60 acres and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river, good dwelling-house, barns, ice-houses and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING,
Executors of estate of late Thos. Cumming.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., in front of saloonroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.—Horses, wagons, harness, etc., comprising single and double seat wagons, with and without top; grocery wagon, rockaways, coach, two light road-wagons, three top wagons, single and double harness; also, two sets new coach-harness, two sets new light double harness, 20 sets new single harness; one bay mare, sound and kind; three road horses, in good condition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 29, AT 2 o'clock P. M., at the Orphan Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—Large sale of handsome furniture, &c.; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; china, and chandeliers, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE will be continued THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 162 Liberty-st., commencing with page 630 catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale, at auction, in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on

THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

some 1,000 lots in the

ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LAROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 30, at half o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Elegant sale of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, velvet and Brussels carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, carved rosewood suite in blue and gold brocatel, superb carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, with French plate mirror door, carved rosewood wardrobe, French plate pier and oval mirrors, solid rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dress bureau, marble-top washstand, do. commode, all to match, carved oak marble-top hatstand, black walnut marble-top do., carved oak marble-top sideboard, oak dining chairs in green rope, easy chairs in velvet, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, coverlids, blankets, &c., with a large assortment of other furniture in mahogany, black walnut, rosewood and oak. A general assortment of crockery, china and glassware, in dinner, tea and dessert sets, of the best manufacture; also, a superb tea set, rosewood 6-octave piano, with pearl keys, of rich tone, made by a good City maker.

Also, kitchen furniture, &c., and would refer to the catalogue, (for the specification of the various lots to be sold,) which will be issued on Saturday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb team of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish and kind in all harness, and sold only on account of the owner going to Europe; two close carriages entirely new and in perfect order, City made; one hotel coach, new and in perfect order; one light rockaway with pole and shafts made to order, and a hay-light cart; dark brown or black maradejo years old; has been much used by the present owner under the saddle; is gentle in single and double harness; is a beautiful animal and of fine blood; also, a fine black mare, 15 hands high, very tall, kind, gentle and a very stylish driver; a fine bay horse five years old, 14 hands high, with long tail, sound, kind and gentle, is a beautiful saddle horse, canters and trots, goes to harness and is a pleasant driver; also, a black Mexican pony, about 13 hands high; also, a pony, cart and harness, all complete for a boy's use.

AUCTION SALE.—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—By virtue of a decree of Court.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, at No. 236 14th-st., near 6th-av., a large and general assortment of household furniture, such as rosewood parlor suites, damask and ingrain carpets, tables, chairs, sofas, oil paintings, clocks, mirrors, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, and a host of other articles. A fine chance for housekeepers and dealers; the whole being the contents of a five-story house, having cost the owner over $2,000. No reserve.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, May 29, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable collection of Pictures just received from Paris. Among them are works of A. Veron, E. Lemmens, Lanfont de Metz, Kermanec, Z. Maubert, Jacquemart, Ch. Jacque, J. Lavieu, Diebolt, A. Bachelin, N. Lepelz, Z. Murcet and other high-class artists. Also, modern Pictures by Beecher, Inman, Thorn, Bartlett, Wall, Vickers, Scott, Boutelle, Brown, Brewerton, Turbill, Baker, Hulk, Ranney and others. They are now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., adjoining post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, FRIDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., gray Messenger mare, 16½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind in all harness, stylish driver, can trot in 2½ minutes, just from the country. Also, one close carriage, built to order by Wood Bros., of this City, in good condition, sold only as the owner has no further use for them.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 291 West Houston-st., a fine assortment of furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c.

NOTICE.—THE SALE OF THE PAINTINGS, ENgravings and statuary of the late Julius Lange will be continued THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
No. 601 BROADWAY,

Now offer for sale the largest variety in the United States of

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA-TRAYS,
REFRIGERATORS of all kinds,
WATER-COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, FILTERS,
WOODWARE, TIN AND JAPANNED WARES,
MANGLES, CLOTHES-WRINGERS,
COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
CANE FURNITURE, HAMMOCKS, &c.

Together with everything appertaining to the line, and all at the lowest possible prices.

H. H. CASEY.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO THOroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, etc., and is a good and careful driver. Must give undoubted references as to character and sobriety. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 1, to T. F. WELLS, No. 6 Broad-st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A single man as coachman and groom, to go in the country; must be thoroughly competent and have good references; wages, $16 per month. Also, a man to make himself generally useful, for Staten Island. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED IN A SMALL PRIVATE family a cook; she must be thoroughly competent and have the best of City references; the family spend the Summer a short distance in the country. Apply before 1 o'clock, at No. 39 West 17th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT, TIDY GIRL to cook, wash and iron for a small family. One that is competent and well recommended may find a good place by applying at No. 104 Murray-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS Protestant laundress to go a short distance in the country; must understand French fluting and have good City reference; wages $16 per month. Apply for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AS WAITRESS A young Protestant woman, who perfectly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, on Saturday and Monday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a first-class waitress and chambermaid, to go a short distance in the country, on New-York island; none need apply unless she fully understands her business; family small and wages liberal. Apply at No. 388 Broadway, in store, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning, Friday or Saturday.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two girls who can furnish good references; one as first-class waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children. Germans preferred. Apply at No. 175 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

TO STONE-MASONS.—STONE-MASONS Wanted, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; good references required. Apply at office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 13 TO 16 YEARS OF age, who resides with his parents, to attend an office, &c.; must have good references. Address R. L. & CO., Box No. 154 Times Office.

MEETINGS.

MALE PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Board of Education. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,

THOMAS HUNTER, Chairman.
J. T. BOYLE, Secretary.

TO AMERICAN LADIES.—A MEETING OF ladies interested in the cause of Poland is solicited to be held at the schoolhouse of the Transfiguration Church, No. 1 East 29th-st., on SATURDAY, May 30, at 11½ o'clock A. M. A full attendance is respectfully solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMMER'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

The attention of the public is called to the superior quality of HAMMER'S FRESH-BREWED CHAMPAGNE ALE. This ale is brewed fresh at all seasons of the year, and its KEEPING QUALITY, especially of that brewed DURING THE MOST EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER, is guaranteed for any length of time.

For sale in hog

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of June, 1863, for the following supplies:

Standard, Drill.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trousers, Mounted.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Goldens, Cavalry.
Goldens, Artillery.
Storm Flags.
Haversacks.
Canteens.
Drums.
Drums, Heads, Butter and Snares.
Drums, Snares, sets.
Drum Cords.
Drum Slings.
Drum-sticks, pairs.
Drum-sticks, carriages.
Regimental Books.
Company Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Morning Report Book.

A guarantee must be attached to each proposal, signed by two responsible parties, that the party making the proposal will enter into contract, if an award is made thereon.

Samples must accompany all bids, unless it is distinctly stated that the bid is made on the Government standard samples, which may be seen at the Inspection Warehouse, corner of Vine and Columbia streets.

All the supplies must be delivered at the Inspection Warehouse in this City, in new boxes, of such dimensions as shall be designated.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Proposals for Clothing."

JOHN S. BECKERSON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 23d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, at about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City (Overalls (Engineers,) Great Coat Straps.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Overalls or Great Coat Straps," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and West streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or wooden, name of engines and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates for which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st., New-York, May 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1863.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS:—SEALED PROPOSals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water Pipes," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 5, 1863, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened for the supply of the following:

6,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 36 inches in diameter.

5 tons of special Castings for the same.

10,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 12 inches in diameter.

25,000 feet of Cast-iron Water Pipes, 4 inches in diameter.

Amount of security required is: For the 36 inch pipes and special castings, ten thousand dollars; and for the 12 and 4 inch pipes, five thousand dollars.

Specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 27, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of MONDAY, June 8, 1863.

For the construction of a sewer in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth to Third avenue.

Also, in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Also, a pebble-stone pavement in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and in parts of the intersecting streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, NEW-YORK, N. Y., May 27, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-house Board, in the City of Washington, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 12th day of June next, for raising, resetting and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 10 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, N. Y., May 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, resetting and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board,

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.—WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived until the 15th of June, for the delivery on the North Wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of best White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) large egg size.
750 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) egg size.
300 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) stove size.

Name of coal and price of each kind stated separately. Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, via the Schuylkill, and Delaware, and Raritan Canals.

The coal to be delivered between the 1st of July and 1st of September next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished. Proposals to be addressed to

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Capt. and Quartermaster.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 21, 1863.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAMMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (76th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work; at R. WARNER, No. 1 Westerfield, S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No. 548 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LAMMONT and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, late of the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases which others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby specifically cured. Dr. Powers' consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1826. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The Nest Order.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*

Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Price 35 and 75 cents per box.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that foul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Purifying Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are warranted. Certain cures for fistule, blind and bleeding Piles. The following gentlemen have been cured: W. L. Stiles, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; Ex-Councilman H. Hughes, Esq., No. 107 Spring-st.; W. J. Fisher, Esq., No. 544 Broome-st., and numerous ladies and gentlemen whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50c. per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. 421 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and effect all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days, restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 7 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1830.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSE, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 10 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE, HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COVE HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MILES, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 85 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers

FROM NEW-YORK:

SIDON ..... WEDNESDAY ..... 10th June.
OLYMPUS ..... WEDNESDAY ..... 24th June.
CEDAR ..... WEDNESDAY ..... 8th July.

And every alternate WEDNESDAY.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.

Rates of passage to Queenstown or Liverpool:

Cabin $80 00
Steerage 33 50

Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:

Steerage, 5 Guineas, or $30.

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For steerage passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION,
No. 40 Fulton-st.

For freight and cabin passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE STEAMSHIP

GREAT EASTERN,

Walters Trout, Commander.

Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16.	SATURDAY, June 6.
SATURDAY, June 20.	TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.

FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $125
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.

THIRD CABIN $40
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations,) $30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 38 Broadway.

For freight, apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 64 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

NORTH AMERICAN,

Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, 27th JUNE,

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $33 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland, at low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

ON SATURDAY, June 13,

AT 12 M.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. La Mesurier, will call at the above ports, from the Company's W. R. pier, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $65.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship

"LOCUST POINT,"

Capt. D. Fanson,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COVE HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... May 30
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... June 6
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin ..... $80 Steerage $32 50
First cabin to London ..... $85 Steerage to London $35 50
First cabin to Paris ..... $95 Steerage to Paris $45 50
First cabin to Hamburg ..... $90 Steerage to Hamburg $37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam. Answers, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, or Queenstown, $30. Those who intend to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. ROY, J. C. HULSE, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.

For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 62 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE.—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge under general order at Pier No. 5 North River, this morning. Importers are requested to send in their permits to the office, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL FAMILY EXCURSION.—Down the Bay off Sandy Hook Light, to escort Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to sea, on his way to Europe, on SATURDAY, May 30. The steamship *City of Baltimore* will sail at 12 o'clock, noon. The A 1 new and fast-sailing steamer JESSEY HOYT, Watmough, Commander, will leave Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M.; Canal-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M., giving a fine view of Fort Lafayette, the present abiding-place of national rebels and traitors; also, a view of Forts Hamilton, Diamond and Tompkins, Sandy Hook Light, the Highlands; and a splendid band of music will accompany the boat. Tickets 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE Long Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.

W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL and well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—FLORIDA and VALLEY GROVES to let. Also, boats for towing in and about the harbor. Office No. 362 West-st., corner of Barrow. Hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. H. MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltzarville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight-sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES for hire, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOLT, DENTIST,

No. 697 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.

On Gold, at low as $20. SILVER, $8.

PLATINA (Continuous Gum,) $20. RUBBER, $10.

TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM. Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.

EXTRACTING, 25c.

No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A SCREW PRESS IN A DROP, weight 1,200 lbs. Price $100. Apply to E. ARGE, No. 44 Pearl-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

OF THE

BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

OF THE

GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,

MISS BATEMAN,

In obedience to the general desire,

MISS BATEMAN

has consented to appear during this, her closing week, in her wonderful character of

BIANCA,

in which she has gained

UNQUALIFIED APPROBATION,

and in which she stands unrivaled.

Mr. Wheatley, therefore, begs to announce

FRIDAY EVENING,

May 29,

the

ONLY REPRESENTATION

that can possibly be given of

THE ITALIAN WIFE,

gotten up with the care and liberality which characterize this popular house, and with a cast of general excellence, comprising the names of Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Mordaunt and Miss Mary Wells.

The character of

BIANCA,

THE ITALIAN WIFE,

affords ample scope for the display of that

CLASSIC DIGNITY AND ARTISTIC TRUTH

which constitute the abiding charm of Miss Bateman's

WONDERFUL IMPERSONATIONS.

On SATURDAY EVENING, May 30, Miss BATEMAN will take her

FAREWELL BENEFIT,

Prior to her

VISIT TO EUROPE.

Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,

Mr. COLLINS,

who has just returned from Europe, for the production of JOHN BROUGHAM'S grand romantic drama, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO,

the greatest European success of the season.

Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as

CARRICKFERGUS!

Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as

LAGARDERE.

The play will be produced on

MONDAY EVENING, June 1,

with entirely new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.

GREAT CAST OF CHARACTERS.

DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND,

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 Broadway,

EVERY EVENING,

at 8 o'clock,

and

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

at 3½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN—DEBORAH.

THE NEW PLAY TO-MORROW NIGHT.

FIRST NIGHT OF CATHERINE SELDON.

Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Orchestra $1. See the Programme.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north on the Albany connecting with express Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Express Trains for White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 8:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 8:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9.15, 11.30 A. M., 2 and 4.30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 7.30 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M., stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.20 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:16 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:27 and 5:28 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with 10:57 P. M. sleeping car,) 7 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, for Dunkirk, the Ottsville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
9 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
1 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of Montague-st., East River, at 8 A. M., and hourly stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Returning, leave Greenport, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations; and 3.30 P. M. for Jamaica. Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 6 P. M. Excursion Tickets, at reduced rates, from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2.45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and intermediate stations, connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road: at 4 15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manch

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The First News of Gen. Hooker's Defeat—Another Privateer Afloat—The Manchester Clothiers at Work for the South—When Recognition May Come.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

The *Persia* is in with news of two days' fighting south of the Rappahannock, awful carnage, and the defeat and rout of some divisions of the Army of the Potomac. There the news leaves us, and we must remain four or five days in suspense as to the final result. A battle or military movement begun with rout may end with victory; but I need not say that few in England expect it.

A vessel of the "Chinese fleet," building in England, has left this week. She is an iron paddle steamer, of 600 tons, built by your friends, LAIRD BROTHERS, of Birkenhead, is double plated, with a ram stem, six guns and a Whitworth 32, and 90 picked men. Of course, she is intended to smash up the junks of the Taepings in the China seas; but if she or any others of this squadron should lose their way and find themselves in the Gulf of Mexico, it would not be a matter for special wonder.

It is announced in the Manchester trade reports that the manufacturers of that town are supplying large clothing contracts for the Southern army. One house supplies a lot of 6,000 shirts; others great quantities of ready-made clothing. There is a rapid and pretty regular trade with the Southern ports, both from Bermuda and Nassau. The Federal cruisers, I judge, capture just about one vessel in ten, running the blockade. This raises the price of insurance, no doubt, but rather stimulates trade. Southern papers complain that goods in much larger quantities are smuggled across the frontier, and foolishly imagine that such a trade is an injury to the South. Is there much doubt that a large proportion of the munitions of war now in the hands of the Southern armies were furnished by Northern speculators?

We have a Mr. JEWETT here from Colorado, who has come on the Tom Fool's errand—his own—of volunteer Ambassador to the Powers of Europe, to engage them in another effort at mediation. Mr. JEWETT may save his money and spare his trouble. There will be no more offers of mediation. The Mexican business is nearly settled, or should be by this time. The great Powers will hold each other in check until Russia can restore Poland, where, to this day, the peasantry, that is, the great mass of the people, have taken no part in the revolution, or have acted against it. When the time and the necessity have come, there will be recognition, if you have by that time left anything to recognize; and by that time there will be no lack of pretexts for a forcible intervention.

What can I say more? I can only repeat what I have said already. The necessities of Europe and the desperation of the South make it impossible for the war to be prolonged. What you do must be done in this campaign. You have six months left for conquest. End the war, in the only way you have thought of ending it, within the year, or it will be ended for you. You will be obliged to end it in a way you have not deemed possible, or to merge it in a greater war, the end of which cannot be so readily predicted.

MONADNOCK.

THE LOYAL LEAGUES IN THE WEST.

Great Loyal Meeting—Convention of Loyal Leagues—A Secret League—Animated Discussions, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, O., Wednesday, May 20, 1863.

This city is just now the scene of a gathering which promises to develop into something of more than usual political significance. In the first place, the people here been stirred up to-day by one of the largest Union meetings ever assembled here. With MONTGOMERY BLAIR, JIM LANE, Hon. W. A. BINGHAM, and other celebrated speakers to address them, they have for hours together remained in great crowds in the public square, and received with unbounded applause the stirring Union sentiments uttered. But the assembly of most interest to the nation is the more quiet one, which for two days has been in active session at the Angier House, and in one of the public halls. It is the Convention of Representatives of Loyal Leagues in the different Northern States. These delegates have been fast arriving on the Eastern, Western and Southern trains, and their presence, together with that of the large numbers who have come hither to attend the Baptist anniversaries, has crowded to a easily uncomfortable degree the principal hotels. Their sessions are strictly secret, and the presence of reporters is especially discouraged and guarded against. The object of the Convention is to consolidate out of the material furnished by the Loyal Leagues a more secret league, whose purpose shall be to secure to the Government prompt and efficient support in all its efforts for the preservation of the Union; in enforcing the Conscription act, and in general measures to counteract the baleful influence of the Copperheads. The movement finds some strong opponents even among those who sit in the Convention. The necessity for giving a more secret character to the organization is much questioned by not a few, and fears are expressed that that feature may prove a dangerous one. It is urged, on the other hand, that there is a real necessity for such an organization; that as rebellion is the fruit of such secret leagues of conspirators as the Knights of the Golden Circle, who are still insidiously at work at the North in organizing and perfecting the opposition to the Government, there is urgent need of similar union among the loyal people to protect the Government from insidious attack. The case of Maryland is pointed to, that State having been saved to the Union in large part by the efforts of a secret league composed of many thousands of loyal men. All these questions are being animatedly discussed in the Convention, and it is very evident that the great majority of the delegates are strongly convinced of the propriety of perfecting a more thorough organization than has been yet given to the Loyal Leagues.

The majority of the delegates present are but little known in public life, but they are men of character and position in the communities from which they come, and are actuated by an earnest desire to aid the Government in its tremendous task of crushing the rebellion, and withstanding the insidious or bold assaults of enemies at home. There are, however, several of the leading Massachusetts politicians, and a very considerable delegation from Baltimore, who came prepared to give information as to the working of the Leagues which did so much to insure the safety of Maryland. Among the distinguished persons present in the city, who have had more or less to do with the meeting, are Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Hon. JAMES LANE, Hon. Mr. WILKINSON, of Massachusetts, DAVID PAUL BROWN, of Philadelphia, and others. These latter have not, however, participated actively in the proceedings, but they have been cognizant of them, and have been naturally consulted with reference to the objects proposed to be accomplished. It would not be proper for me to give anything more than this brief allusion to the intentions of this Convention. But this I can say, there are earnest men at work in it, who, whether their views be correct or erroneous, are fixed in their earnestness to certain ideas as to the organization of the loyal sentiment of the country, and, sincere in their aspirations, will use every effort to carry them into effect. The meetings of the Convention will be continued to-morrow. Prof. ALEXANDER, of Western Reserve, one of the members of the Convention, has to-night delivered to a large audience, in the Cleveland Academy of Music, an eloquent oration on "The London Times and the Rebellion, and the war against the National Constitution."

F.

The Convention in Cleveland—A Secret League Agreed Upon—Discussions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, May 21, 1863.

The Convention of Loyal Leagues is still in session in this city, and still sit with closed doors, from which very little intelligence beside that which I have already sent you oozes out. The decision has, however, been ultimately reached that there is a necessity for the formation of a close society, for the unconditional support of the Government and the neutralization of the efforts of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The opposition to a secret organization has been pretty effectually overcome, and to-day the Convention is occupied with perfecting plans for carrying the ideas of the majority into effect. The strictest secrecy is enjoined, and members are wise as owls and mum as sphinxes. Gen. JIM LANE, Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, Hon. Mr. BINGHAM, and other gentlemen equally well known, are now participating in the discussions of the body, and are strongly in favor of the immediate formation of a close League. Senator HARRIS, of New-York, who is still in town, keeps entirely aloof from the gathering, his conduct exciting considerable remark among the delegates. It is known that he is opposed to the secret character which it is desired to give the League, and regards it as fraught with danger to the Republic. His opinions are shared by many influential Union men, who are doing all in their power to prevent the execution of the proposed plan. They contend that a good cause does not need any such clandestine support; that secrecy is more likely to do it injury than prove an aid.

The delegates to the convention are already beginning to leave for their homes, which fact seems to indicate that the most important business has already been accomplished.

F.

THE TURF.

Third Day's Racing of the Passaic County Agricultural Society's Spring Meeting, at Paterson, N. J.

The last day's races took place yesterday, in presence of a most brilliant gathering of nearly 10,000 persons, of whom at least a fourth were females—a large proportion from among the leading families of New-Jersey, many from New-York, and other more distant localities. Those who were present on either or all of the three days of this most successful meeting will fully bear us out in saying, that a more successful and satisfactory race meeting has never been held; and the Executive Committee may reasonably prepare more extensive accommodations to satisfy the public, when they hold their next racing meeting. To show the interest and confidence of the New-York turfmen in the Paterson equine display, it may be remarked that, notwithstanding an enticing pacing match was advertised to take place on the Fashion Course, between two celebrated pacers, only about six wagons were there, and but few persons, to witness the event, while at least thirty Erie Railroad cars were required to convey the New-Yorkers and others to Paterson; and all the available fast and other teams and coaches were put in motion over the New-York and Paterson roads to accommodate others.

A passing word on the police arrangements of the Committee, may, perhaps, reach the notice of the managers of our Long Island tracks, to their advantage. Detectives BENNETT and STOWEY, of the New-York Police, and Detective MATHESON, of the Erie Railroad Company, were employed by the Committee to give their valuable aid to the Sheriff of Passaic County, who had also a strong posse to eject the roughs. Only three of that genus, however, required attention, and they were put outside the gates in a twinkling. No gambling or drunkenness annoyed the visitors.

The first race was for three-year olds, two mile heats, and was won, after a very close and exciting contest, by Mr. WATSON's *Captain Moore*—Mr. JOHN M. CLAY's *Lodi* being second, and Mr. BUSH's *Fleetwing* third.

First Heat.—*Lodi* took the lead at the start, closely attended upon by *Fleetwing* throughout the first mile, and passed into the second mile a length in advance, with Capt. Moore trailing four lengths behind. At the 1¼ mile, *Fleetwing* fell off four lengths, and in going round the turn had given place to *Capt. Moore* three lengths being between each; from this home an exciting contest took place, *Capt. Moore* challenging *Lodi* for the lead, and lapping at the distance stand, and by an extraordinary burst of speed, getting his head in front of *Lodi* at the score in 3:43¼.

Second Heat.—The *Captain* led a couple of lengths round the turn, but was passed at the three-quarter pole by *Lodi*, and was six lengths behind on the last turn in the second mile, but reduced the gap by a fine brush to the ¾ pole to two lengths, when he bolted across the track and lost the heat to *Lodi* by a couple of lengths. *Fleetwing* was several lengths behind. Time, 3:39¼.

Third Heat.—This was a most exciting contest, the three horses running well together, with *Capt. Moore* leading throughout, and *Lodi* lapped on him most of the time and at times neck and neck. The result was that *Capt. Moore* won the heat and race by only half a length, *Lodi* and *Fleetwing* being neck and neck, in 3:47.

The second race, $500, for all ages, three-mile dash, was won by *Idlewild*, (the competitor with *Blackbird* for the $20,000 matches,) who beat Mr. HUNTER's *West Roxbury* and GEO. WILKES' *Panic* with the greatest ease. *Roxbury* led throughout the first mile and passed the score three lengths in advance of *Panic*, with two more behind under a strong pull. On the back stretch of the second mile, *Roxbury* opened the gap to six lengths, which was reduced at the entrance on the third mile to an open length between each, at the quarter-pole of the last mile *Roxbury* had increased his lead to three lengths, while *Idlewild* gallantly challenged for the lead, first *Panic*, and then passed him, and again, on back stretch, *Roxbury*, and also passed him, and obtained a good length in front at the half-mile pole, amidst the greatest excitement.

From this point *Idlewild* made a brilliant dash round the turn and down the home-stretch, coming past the Judges' stand ten lengths in front of *Roxberry*, who was followed by *Panic*, two lengths behind. *Idlewild's* performance, and the waiting race of the Jocky was much admired, although it was expected that she would win, as two to one was laid on her against the field; the heat was done in 5:38¾.

THIRD RACE.—$700 for all ages, three mile heats, was won by Mr. JOHN M. CLAY's *Edgar*, who was ridden by the celebrated jockey GILPATRICK. Dr. WELDON's *Lizzie W.* was his only competitor, as the other two entries were distanced the first heat.

First Heat.—The colored boy BEWELL, who rode *Lizzie W.*, took up the running from the start, GILPATRICK trailing with *Edgar* so much that he was fully eight lengths behind on entering the first turn on the second mile; this was gradually reduced to four lengths on entering the third mile, and at the quarter they were neck and neck, and a brush to the half placed *Edgar* two lengths in front, and notwithstanding the boy's best effort, GILPATRICK crossed the score three lengths in front, in 5 40¾.

Second Heat.—It is only necessary to say that GILPATRICK took the lead and kept it throughout unapproached by *Lizzie* to less than a couple of lengths, who sometimes fell six or seven, *Edgar* winning easily by four lengths in 5 55¾.

Some delays occurred in returning the New-York passengers to town, on account of the pressure of local travel, which will no doubt be remedied on a future occasion.

The following is the summary of the Passaic County Agricultural Society: Spring meeting for 1863—Paterson, N. J. Third day, May 28.

FIRST RACE.

Half past One P. M.—Sweepstakes premium, of $200, for 3 yr. olds; $100 entrance, $50 forfeit; two mile heats.

Mr. J. S. Watson enters b. c. Capt. Moore, by imp. Bairownie, out of Jenny Rose, by imp. Glencoe	1	2	1
Mr. John M. Clay enters b. c. Lodi, by Yorkshire, out of Topaz, by imp. Glencoe	2	1	2
Mr. P. C. Bush enters ch. c. Fleetwing, by imp. Bairownie, out of Rhoda, by imp. Glencoe	3	3	3

Time, 3:43¼—3:39¼—3:47.

First miles, 1:55—1:45—1:49.

SECOND RACE—30 MINUTES AFTER FIRST RACE.

$500 premium, for all ages, 5 per cent. entrance; three mile dash.

T. G. Moore enters b. m. Idlewild, 6 years old, by Lexington.	
J. Hunter enters ch. c. West Roxbury, 4 years old.	
Geo. Wilkes enters b. h. Panic, 6 years old, by Glencoe.	

1 mile, 1:56—2 miles, 3:49—3 miles, 5:38¾.

THIRD RACE—30 MINUTES AFTER SECOND RACE.

$700 premium, for all ages, 5 per cent. entrance; three mile heats.

Mr. John M. Clay enters B. H. Edgar, 4 years old, by Star Davis, dam Zenobia, by imp. Zinganee	1 1
J. W. Weldon enters b. f. Lizzie W., 3 years old, by Boyhican, dam by Birmingham	2 2
George Brown enters ch. g. Alery, 6 years old, by Young Wagner, dam by Cracker	dis.
F. Sherrill enters b. h. 5 years old, by Sovereign, dam Margaret Edna	dis.

Time.	One Mile.	Two Miles.	Three Miles.
First heat	1:58	3:49	5:40¾
Second heat	2:04	4:02	5:55¾

Racing Match on Fashion Course.

The match between Mr. HOLT's pacing mare *Emma*, and Mr. HOBBZEN's gelding, *Frank*, one mile and repeat in harness, came off as advertised, in presence of a very numerous assemblage. *Emma* won easily in 2m. 32¼s., and 2m. 30s.

Death of Ex-Gov. Noah Martin.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

Ex-Gov. NOAH MARVIN died suddenly at 10 o'clock this morning, of apoplexy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval.

GREEN-ENGINEER STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to convene at Brooklyn for the purpose of investigating charges preferred against ANSON STEARNS, Chief Engineer of the iron-clad depot in this City. The following are the officers of the Court: Admiral GANSEVOORT, Commodores SAMPSON and NICHOLSON. It is alleged that Mr. STEARNS used disrespectful language about Rear-Admiral DUPONT, when coming home from Charleston in the steamer *Arago*. JOSEPH COLWELL, of Jersey City, and several others, will be summoned as witnesses.

THE RETIRING BOARD ARRIVED IN NEW-YORK.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy for retiring officers unfit for active service, which formerly sat in the rooms of the Navy Department in Washington, has arrived in this City, and will henceforth conduct its business at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks. Commodore MARVINE, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Squadron, Commodore STORER, and others, compose the Board. The action of the Board is, of course, subject to the same authority as when it held its session at the National Capital.

A GUARD-SHIP FOR THE BATTERY AT LAST.

The increase in magnitude of our navy enables Secretary WELLES to give New-York a guard-ship at last. To-day the United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, 50 guns, Commodore RUSSCOLB, Commander, will take her position off the Battery, to remain there permanently as a representative of our National fleet. She will have a full armament and ship's company on board, for the purpose of saluting foreign vessels-of-war, whose officers can now pay their respects to ours, without risking the perils of rowing to the Navy-yard.

LAUNCH OF THE LENAPEE.

The U. S. double-bowed steamer *Lenapee* was successfully launched yesterday at Hunter's Point. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She belongs to the fleet of twenty-seven double-enders now in course of construction, the specifications of which have already been noticed in detail. The following vessels of this class are yet to be launched:

Name.	Condition.	Where.
Eutaw	Ready to launch	Baltimore.
Mingoe	Ready 10th of June	Bordent'n, N.J.
Peoria	Just commenced	N. York, N. Y.
Tallahoma	Just commenced	N. York, N. Y.
Wateree	Wait'g launch'g orders	Chester, Penn.
Winooska	Nearly finished	Boston N.Yard

The prize-steamer *St. John* has been condemned at Boston.

VESSELS OFFERED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following vessels are offered to the Government:

J. A. DUMONT, Washington, proposes to sell the steaming *W. H. Seaman* for $10,000, or to charter her for $40 per day if run in fresh water, or $50 per day if run in salt water.

A. & S. RUSSELL, New-York, proposes to sell a new propeller for $25,000.

GEO. WOOD, Philadelphia, proposes to charter the steamtug *Edward Ludlow* for $50 per day, for nine months or more, or at $55 per day for any shorter time; value $44,000.

M. SHERMAN, for the Catskill Transportation Company, proposes to charter the steamer *Utica*, long time, at $175 per day, short time at $200. Government to pay for coal and pilotage.

ISAAC P. SMITH proposes to sell the steamer *Armenia* for $75,000.

RUSSELL STURGIS, New-York, proposes to charter the steamboat *Montpelier* for $350 per day.

Sale of the Bergen Estate in Gowanus.

The estate of the late THEODORUS BERGEN, situated on New-York Bay, in the Eighth Ward, and consisting of 70 acres and 850 lots of ground, was sold at auction, yesterday at noon, by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The first section put up was the area bounded by First-avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets, and the bulkhead or pier line established by the Harbor Commissioners in 1857. This plot consists of 16 acres, with all the buildings thereon, and was bought by Messrs. WALSH, GARLAND & CHLANS, at the price of $25,500.

The plot consisting of a half block, bounded by Second-avenue, First-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, (the remainder having been purchased by Mr. THOS. HURST at private sale, as it adjoins his land,) consisting of 22 lots, was sold to Mr. JOHN LOTT, who paid $300 per lot for 14 lots, and Mr. J. WALTERS, who paid $100 for the remaining 14 lots in the block, the latter fronting on Second-avenue.

The two blocks bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fourth streets, First and Second avenues, are reserved for private sale.

Three blocks bounded by Second-avenue, Third-avenue, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets, consisting of 110 lots, were bought by Mr. GARRET G. BERGEN. The block bounded by the above avenues, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, 29 lots, brought $312 50 per lot. The block bounded by the same avenue, 56 lots, brought $300. The block bounded by the same avenues and Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, brought $215 per lot.

The block bounded by Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street was bought by Mr. THOMAS HURST at private sale.

The block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, comprising 54 lots, was sold to Mr. ROBERT C. BELL, at $205 per lot.

The block bounded by Third and Fourth avenues, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, was sold in quarter sections. *It consists of 26 lots.* The quarter plot on Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street was sold to Mr. E. M. SMITH, for $200 each. The quarter on Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street to Mr. C. B. HACKLEY, at $107 50 per lot.

The other half, fronting on Fourth-avenue, was sold to Mr. GEORGE G. BARCLAY for $160 per lot.

The remainder of the property has been sold at private sale.

The prices brought were good, and fully equal to the best of times.

Plymouth Excursion—Farewell to Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The demonstrative friends of Rev. H. W. BEECHER propose to accompany him, on his trip to Europe, so far as the light-ship. They have chartered the ocean steamer *Merrimac*, on which they will take their faithful Monitor in holy things a trip down the Bay, returning in time to meet the *City of Baltimore* just off the Narrows, where Mr. BEECHER and his traveling companions, President RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic, and Rev. Dr. HELMS, of Brooklyn, will be transferred to the steamer. The *Merrimac* will leave the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., on Saturday, and all who desire, within a limited number, can, by the purchase of tickets, share the fun and frolic, the solemnities and farewells of the occasion. Tickets may be had at the church, of Mr. WELD, the Trustees' Clerk.

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

No meeting of this Commission was held yesterday.

The following is the regular weekly statement:

Remaining May 16, 1863	6,371
Admitted	1,766
Total	8,137
Died	52
Discharged	1,357
Sent to Blackwell's Island	341
Sent to State Prison	0—1,700
Remaining May 23, 1863	6,437
Increase	66
Bellevue Hospital	667
Lunatic Asylum	799
Almshouse	3,316
Penitentiary	450
Workhouse	700
Small-pox Hospital	12
Randall's Island	64
Randall's Island Hospital	205
City Prison	37
Second District Prison	10
Third District Prison	12
Fourth District Prison	1
Island Hospital	100
Colored Home	300
Colored Orphan Asylum	130
Children at Nurse	36
City Cemetery	55—6,437

An Explosion in Cherry-street.

SIX MEN BURNED—TWO OF THEM FATALLY.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion occurred in WILSON's new bakery, in Cherry-street, between Clinton and Montgomery streets, whereby two men, named OWEN and TERRENCE LARKIN, were so badly burned on the head, face and arms that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. Four other men, named WM. H. HERBERMAN, EDWARD FLANNERY, EDWARD MCCAFFERY and JOHN MULLIN, were very much injured by burns and bruises.

The six men above named were employed in the establishment. The Police of the Seventh Precinct conveyed all of them to the New-York Hospital, where Dr. KENNEDY and the other Surgeons made an examination of their injuries. With the exception of the two LARKINS, it is thought that the injured persons will recover. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained at a late hour last evening, but an investigation will be made to-day. There was very little damage done to the building and contents. The buildings where the accident occurred, occupy five lots in the middle of the block on Cherry-street, and are five stories in height. The force of the explosion shook the buildings in the neighborhood for the distance of four blocks, and so loud was the noise that many people ran from their houses to the street in great fright, under the impression that another powder magazine had exploded. The foreman of the bakery has made a statement to the effect that OWEN LARKIN, who had charge of a portion of the ovens, was neglectful of his duty in not keeping them at the right temperature and free from gas.

(Advertisement.)

THE HUMAN EYE.—EMERSON says the Eye speaks all languages. Do you wish to know what its eyes say: How Positence, Confession, Apology, Truthfulness, Prayerfulness, Humility, Accuracy in Figures, Memory, Love of Facts, Love of Station or Story Telling, Activity, Mirthfulness, Wonder, Rapture, etc., are indicated in its Physiognomical signs? See portraits of CLAUDIUS, BOURNY, NELL GWYNNE, Bishop BONNEL, and SARACCO. Would you know what eyes may be trusted, and of what eyes to beware? Why some are black and others blue? Do you wish to look into the wonderful Anatomical structure of the organ of sight? You can find all this and more (the whole profusely illustrated) in the *Phrenological Journal*, for June. Ten cents or $1 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

GEN. TOM THUMB—SPURIOUS PICTURES.—Gen. TOM THUMB and wife would caution the public against spurious Cartes de visite of them. That advertised by a Mrs. DEMOREST (called Madame) of Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, MINNIE WARREN, Commodore NUTT, and P. T. BARNUM, is not a photograph at all, but a miserable engraving, which is a libel on those whom it pretends to represent. The only real photograph (Carte de visite) of the bridal party, (four on a card,) are those taken by BRADY, and sold at the Museum, at twenty-five cents each. Cartes de visite of Gen. TOM THUMB and wife, fifteen cents each. Also, Commodore NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, on one card, fifteen cents. Sent by mail at same price. Address, American Museum, where these four wonderful little people are seen day and evening, for a short time only.

(Advertisement.)

SHAMELESS AND UNMANLY PERSONALITY—Some base and selfish persons interested in the sale of the card photographs of the Lilliputians at the Museum, having found the Card de Visites offered by Mme. DAMOREST, of No. 473 Broadway, so generally inquired for both on account of their distinctness of animate outline and the interesting contrast and superior grouping in the figures and dresses, have sought to mislead the public in the sale of their tame and often dark and indistinct card pictures by irrelevant and very unmanly personal allusions. The ladies of this country will not tolerate such Barnumizing, and the parties certainly will be branded by every sensitive and intelligent lady in the community with the scorn and contempt which such unmerited attacks and allusions richly deserve. The merits of the picture require no defence.

(Advertisement.)

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE in her reception dress, with full description. Commodore NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and P. T. BARNUM, Esq., the group presenting a remarkable contrast. The finest picture, accurate likeness, and most interesting Carte de Visite yet published. Sold everywhere, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of the price. Either Carte de Visite is sent to each yearly subscriber to Mme. DAMOREST'S *Mirror of Fashions*, besides the 50 cents' worth of extra patterns.

Address Mme. DAMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

CRAIG'S CELEBRATED MICROSCOPE MAILED FREE—With six beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with twenty-four objects, $5. By HENRY CRAIG, No. 160 Centre-street, third floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308; Optical Institute, under Barnum's. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7, 1863.

MR. HENRY CRAIG—*Dear Sir*: I have received the Craig Microscope, and deem it the best for practical purposes I have seen. I like it better than one that cost me $30. Truly yours, J. BODINE THOMAS.

(Advertisement.)

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.—Zephyr, merino, cotton and silk.

A great variety at old prices.

A. RANKIN & Co.,
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 165 Fifth-avenue,
Corner of Twenty-second street.
And No. 103 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

(Advertisement.)

When Nature wears her robe of green,
And Summer comes with golden sheen,
'Tis then that City, in anxious flocks,
All rush to buy of gallant KNOX,
A Summer Hat, so light, so gay,
So cheap at Fulton and Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, with elegant fashion plates and five full-sized dress-patterns, and other splendid Summer novelties. Now ready. Single, 25 cents; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Lady agents wanted for every town and city.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship America, from Greytown—J. M. Burgess, J. Rogers, H. B. Allen, J. M. Ackley, J. S. Goldsmith, M. G. Kelly, A. J. Norris, Mr. Seunast, A. Boudon, J. W. Crowell, Capt. F. Drake, James Doyle, J. C. Spear, Mrs. Fowler, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Anthony, Mrs. Hutchinson, W. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Boggswell, Mrs. Colby, Mrs. Heyhum, Mrs. Littlefield, J. A. Jones, G. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Brown and child, Mrs. Link, Mrs. Throg and two children Mrs. Tobier, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. J. Hamblin and infant, J. H. Morrison, Mrs. A. Rea, G. A. Walbridge and infant, Mrs. Benrens, Mrs. J. G. Scholer, wife and infant, J. K. Morgan, Rev. F. S. Blake, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Telles, Miss Laramy, Rev. D. Blair, wife and child, Mrs. J. L. Eaton and two children, A. T. Moorehead, J. S. Ritter, J. O. Lawson, M. B. Fisher, S. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown and child, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. J. M. Gover, Mrs. D. McCabe, Mrs. A. Wilcox, Mrs. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman and infant, J. M. Gee, Robert Grant, B. Robinson, J. B. Colson, Robert Kerr, R. H. Hanchid, D. Brown, F. Sullivan, W. Weston, S. P. Brown, A. A. Clark, Mr. Richardson, H. Boxer, Fred Shaw, E. W. Loyd, William Rose, Wm. Parrish, J. S. Royce, C. Olow, Sam. Hagrestz, J. H. McCleaky, J. N. Grimso, C. D. Douglas, J. A. Burton, Charles A. Gale, L. W. Gilchrist, B. Watrous, J. Meyers, Mrs. J. Lang, Phil. Keayer, Wm. Carolin, W. McCollum, J. P. Brabdon, B. F. Goodwin, W. P. Goodwin, A. J. Jones, Thomas White, W. J. Cole, A. Meyer, J. Solomon, H. Solomon, E. A. Lewis, S. F. Cutler, Mrs. W. F. Goodwin, Mrs. Richardson, L. S. Wakefield, wife and child, Capt. Hover, Capt. Place, Mr. Hollenbek, Mr. Fisher, W. C. Smith, Mrs. Bullis, Mrs. Cushing, and 230 in the steerage.

In ship American Eagle, from London—Mr. W. Sinclair and lady, H. Ingle.

MINIMUM ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon sets..... 2 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 03 | Gov. Island. 4 53 | Hell Gate.. 6 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamers W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Delaware, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Ship Germania, Townsend, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Penguin, Brenton, Shanghai, A. A. Low & Bros.; Sophia Theodoria, (Belg.) Hombsett, Cardiff, Helmbe & Balchen; Kensington, (Br.) Corning, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Bro; Scotland, (Br.) Francis, Barbadoes, Elisha F. Smith; Ellen Stevens, Howe, Matanzas.

Brigs Troubadore, (Br.) Matthews, Sisal, Miller & Houghton; Lydia H. Cole, (Br.) Cole, St. Jago, Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Oregon, Pratt, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. S. Watson, Bayles, Washington, J. Smith; Governor, Chase, Boston; D. D. Bavlis, Jayne, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Alfred Hall, Wright, Washington, Merrill & Abbott; Sarah Elizabeth, Bewker, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; E. A. Conkling, Norton, Washington, H. S. Rackett & Son; Defiance, Foss, Boston, Dewey & Collins; Catherine, Lalcham, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Snow Squall, Shepherd, Elizabethport, Sec Foundery; Blue Bradford, Freeman, Jacksonville, Kunhardt & Co.; Rescue, Bacon, Philadelphia, Merrill & Abbott; White Foam, ——, Washington, L. Kenny; Wm. T. Conquest, ——, New-Haven, Monmouth, Andrews, Accomac, Va., A. C. Havens; Maggie, Yeager, St. Mary's, Worcester, Ann, Case, Baltimore, Arcole, Hicks, Washington, Rhode-Island, Beary, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Bristol, L. Kenny; Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; B. Smith, Geer, New-Haven, do.; Sophia, Richmond, Uncasville, do.; Oak, Davis, Somerset, Mass., H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.) Bridgeman, Liverpool 16th inst., and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 420 passengers to J. G. Dale. May 25, at 11½ A. M., off Bell Buoy, passed ship Saranak. Same day, at 6½ P. M., passed ship Clara Walker, bound in. 26th, passed steamship Persia, bound up channel. 26th, off Montauk, passed Brittain bark Marco Paolo, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamship America, Jeff. Henry Commander, Greytown 20th inst., with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. Left at Greytown, schr. George A. Adams, disc.; also schr. Francis. The Br. brig Soross sld. for New-York May 13.

Steamer Frank Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer E. K. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Baleall.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Caravan, Lawler, (late Sands,) London April 15, and Scilly 20th, with coal to Howland & Prothingham. May 8, Capt. Sands died. May 16, at midnight, lat. 42 30, lon. 46, ran into a field of ice; were ship and stood E. N. E. to clear it; at daylight, was completely surrounded with icebergs; run S. S. for 48 hours, but was unable to get clear of them until the 19th; during the 6 days was completely surrounded by them, passed the last in lat. 44 30, lon. 51 30. May 23, at 7 P. M., made a wreck to leeward; run down to it, and found it to be a vessel of about 1,000 tons, with all her upper works washed away, and her timbers sticking up about 10 feet above the water; could see no deck; had only the stump of foremast standing. Apparently had been a long time in that condition. At 7½ P. M., after hauling to the wind, passed a white boat with a red streak round her, bottom up; had been but a short time in the water.

Ship Henry Chierich, (Mecklenb.) Rotterdam 41 dys., with passage and 8 passengers to Rumill, Meinke & Wendt. Saw large quantities of wreck and boxes on the Banks.

Ship Queen, (Br., of Liverpool,) McKAY, Liverpool 56th ult., 6th mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Ship American Eagle, Drenkert, London and Isle of Wight April 28, with mdse. and 167 passengers to E. E. Morgan. In lat. 42 40, lon. 67, saw numerous icebergs.

Ship William H. Stowe, Rawlings, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. and 705 passengers to Funk & Beckhorn. Had 4 deaths and 1 birth; saw several large icebergs near the Banks.

Ship Westmoreland, (of Philadelphia,) Doran, Philadelphia 5 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Deutsche, (Russ.) Prignitz, Dublin 24 ds., with linen to Wm. Salem & Co.

Bark Panama, (of Newport, Eng.) Dowdall, St. John, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Traveler, (Br.) Randle, Rio Janeiro April 15, via St. Thomas May 14, with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Had fine weather with very light winds the entire passage.

Brig Eden L., (Aust.) Fotezis, Genoa 46 ds., in ballast, to Holmboe & Balchen.

Brig Chimborazo, (of Boston,) Warren, Sagua 13 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Leni, Speed, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to F. M. Bixby.

Brig Paul Gerhard, (Russ.) Hintz, Alicante 15 ds., in ballast to Funck, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Peerless, (of Halifax,) Griffiths, Malaccas 18 ds., with molasses to Thomas E. Willman.

Brig Vincennes, Lowe, Rondout with coal for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Samuels, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Allen Middleton, Dibble, Elizabethport, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Emma Furbish, May, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. G. J. Miller, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Elethera 11 ds., with pine apples to James Douglass.

Schr. Rey. McKe